

January 1960



CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

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RAYMOND M. HOLT, *Editor*

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CLA CALENDAR — 1960

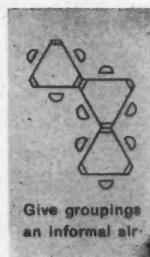
January 7 & 8, San Jose, CLA Board of Directors Mid-winter Meeting.
 February 26, Southern District, Santa Monica and Western Los Angeles County region.
 March 5, Southern District, Imperial and San Diego Counties region.
 March 11, Southern District, Channel region, U.C. Santa Barbara.
 March 12, Southern District, Inland Empire region, U.C. Riverside.
 March 19, Southern District, Orange County, Southern Los Angeles County, Disneyland Hotel.
 March 25, Southern District, Foothill region, Pasadena Public Library, "The Fiske Report."
 March 18, CURLS, Northern Division, at California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park San Francisco.
 April 2, Golden Gate District, University of San Francisco, San Francisco.
 April 9, Mt. Shasta District, Yuba College, Marysville.
 April 29, Golden Empire District.
 May 7, Redwood District, Humboldt State College, Arcata.
 October 2-8, CLA Annual Conference, Pasadena, Huntington-Sheraton Hotel.

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FIVE WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED

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The schedule is as follows:

Thursday, December 17, 1959 — How to Become a Better Supervisor.

Tuesday, January 12, 1960 — What is a Professional Day's Work.

Tuesday, February 16, 1960 — Book Selection, Reading and Pressure Groups.

Thursday, March 3, 1960 — Branch Libraries, Furniture & Equipment, Bookmobiles.

Saturday, March 12, 1960 — School and Public Library Problems.

Registration forms and a detailed program of each workshop may be obtained by writing: Dr. Martha Boaz, Dean, School of Library Science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7, California.

NEW FACULTY AT USC LIBRARY SCHOOL

Four new faculty appointments to full-time teaching positions were announced by the School of Library Science for the Fall 1959 semester. These new additions to the faculty include Dr. Eugene D. Hart, Associate Professor; Mr. Paul W.

Winkler, Associate Professor; Miss Mabel Berry, Assistant Professor; and Dr. John E. Dustin, Assistant Professor.

Dr. Hart, who has most recently held the post of State Librarian of Idaho and whose experience includes service as the Director of the Military Intelligence Library in the Pentagon and Head Librarian of the Glendale Public Library, will teach in the fields of administration and public library service. Mr. Winkler, formerly Assistant Professor at the University of Denver School of Librarianship last year and, still earlier, Assistant Head of the Book Section of the Library of Congress, will offer courses in cataloging and the history of books and printing. Miss Berry, who has taught at Pratt Institute Library School and who was formerly head of a branch library of Brooklyn Public Library, will now offer the School Library and children's literature courses. The bibliography and book selection courses will be taught this year by Dr. Dustin, formerly Librarian of McKendree College and Assistant Chief of the Reference Department of Washington University, Saint Louis.

Necrology

Mrs. Evelyn Millar Ingalls, North Hollywood, October 31, 1959

Mrs. Amelia Margaret White, Sacramento, November 21, 1959

Helen L. Smith, Los Angeles (incorrectly listed as from Santa Monica in October CL)

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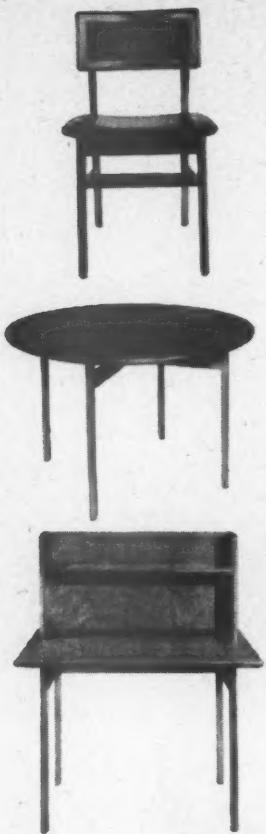
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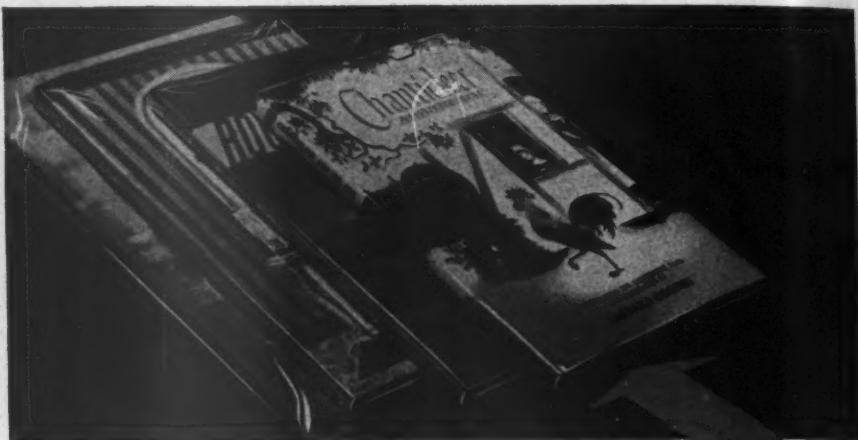
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\$300-499	7.00
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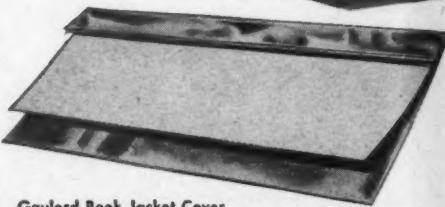
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ACTION AHEAD!

"FEW WORDS, long meanings." This is the description given by a friend of mine to Haiku, the brief verses of the Japanese. I wish it could be a description of my message to you and that some day, when my term of office is past, you could say, "Few words, much action", or perhaps, more specifically,

"Few words,
Many people,
Much action."

The action taken by CLA in 1960 will not result from the work of a few executives or committee chairmen but from the work of many members. This is essential if we are to fulfill the intent of our theme, "People: the reason for libraries."

The librarian is the one link—the vital link—between the people and the Library. While he seeks ways of serving the people, he must also find means of increasing their support of the Library. The greater the support he achieves the better the service he can give; and the better the service, the more support he will need. This is one of those circles, but let us not call it a "vicious circle." Let us consider it a challenge.

In his own community, the librarian, as this vital link between people and the Library, has a unique position, and he fills it as an individual by working with other individuals. When he joins CLA he loses his isolation and participates in a group effort to find solutions to the problems which perplex all librarians.

The greater the participation in CLA, the more effective CLA will become, not only in achieving stature for the profession but also in promoting communication between libraries and the people they serve, thus aiding the individual librarian in the pursuit of his duties.

In 1960 I hope to see participation in CLA at an all-time high. To this end, the membership of all committees has been enlarged to provide for a more general representation throughout the state.

In order to profit from the work of these enlarged committees, we intend to disseminate reports of their findings.



Miss June E. Bayless, City Librarian of the San Marino Public Library, is President of the California Library Association for 1960.

At this time members of the Intellectual Freedom Committee are particularly seeking to defeat the passage, in the Senate, of House Bill H.R. 7379 which confers extraordinary censorship powers on the Postmaster General.

The Legislation Committee is drafting a library systems bill which CLA will introduce to the Legislature in 1961. Members will work to gain the support of such groups as the League of California Cities and the County Board of Supervisors, in Sacramento, for this measure.

One phase of the Recruitment and Professional Education program will be to confer personally with "vocational counselors, teachers, group leaders and other key adults on the opportunities for service by the profession in a variety of library settings."

The Southern District is planning six regional meetings instead of one district meeting. We expect that this division will increase both participation and effectiveness by sixfold.

In San Marino, I look forward to wel-

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coming all of you—a record attendance—at our next conference. It will be held October 3 through 8 at the Huntington Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena, our neighbor to the North. At this time, we shall explore and amplify our theme, "People: the reason for libraries."

In the meanwhile, let us remember that every time we put any one of our hundreds of thousands of fine books into the hands of any one of our hundreds of thousands of patrons, we can set off a chain reaction. One of my favorite Haiku, composed by Chiyo-Ni, expresses the chain reaction in these words:

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from the fertile soul . . .
of a single vine."*

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District Meeting Preview

GOLDEN EMPIRE DISTRICT

"Determining and meeting the needs of your community" will be the theme of the Golden Empire District Meeting scheduled for afternoon and evening at the Lanai Restaurant in Sacramento April 29. Special attention will be given library service to children and Young People, adults, and Senior Citizens during the afternoon workshops. The evening will be devoted to use of radio and television for public relations programming with special speakers. A before-dinner break will be scheduled to allow conferees to visit the new "Belle Cooledge" branch of the Sacramento City Library. Dr. and Mrs. Baxter Geeting of the TV show "Reading for Pleasure" will be among the speakers which will conclude the district session.

GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT

The Golden Gate District Meeting will be held April 2nd at the University of San Francisco in San Francisco. Main feature of the program will be a talk on the Sutro Collection by Richard Dillon, Librarian of the Sutro Collection. It is hoped that the move of the Sutro Collection to USF will be completed by April so that those in attendance will have an opportunity to visit the library in its new home.

Plans for the program also include discussion groups on the following subjects:

Inter-Library Loan: Uses, abuses and possible solutions.

Legislation: Discussion of CLA Legislative program for 1961 with particular emphasis on a library systems bill.

The Fiske Report and its implications for libraries.

REDWOOD DISTRICT

The Redwood District meeting will be held in Arcata at the Humboldt State College Library on May 7, 1960. The program will consist of a workshop concerning book selection for children and young people.

MOUNT SHASTA DISTRICT

The meeting will be held at Yuba College in Marysville, on April 9, 1960.

Luncheon will be served in the College cafeteria. The program has not been decided as of this date.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

To acquaint Southern District members with the advantages and disadvantages of subdividing into several new districts, a series of regional meetings will be held in place of the usual general district meeting. Following the schedule below, meetings will be held in six areas, each arranged by a local chairman. Subject matter may differ from meeting to meeting but the subdivision of the district will be discussed at each. All librarians are urged to attend the meeting in their area as well as any in adjoining areas. Southern District members may vote upon the re-districting proposal later in the year.

February 26, West Los Angeles County region will meet in Santa Monica area. Place and subject of meeting to be announced. Hilda Glaser, Santa Monica Public Library and Southern District President, chairman.

March 5, Border region (San Diego & Imperial counties). Clara Breed, San Diego Public Library, chairman. Place and subject of meeting to be announced.

March 11, Channel region (Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties). John Smith, Santa Barbara Public Library, chairman. Meeting will be at the U. C. of Santa Barbara and the subject: *The Fiske Report*.

March 12, Inland Empire region (Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo and Mono counties plus eastern edge of Los Angeles County). Albert Lake, Riverside Public Library, chairman. Meeting will be at the U. C. Riverside and the subject: *The Fiske Report*.

March 19, Orange Coast region (Orange County and southern Los Angeles county). Harry Rowe, Fullerton Public Library, chairman. Meeting will be at the Disneyland Hotel and the program will be furnished by the Reference Round-table.

March 25, Foothill region (north and

eastern portions of Los Angeles County). Caswell Perry, Burbank Public Library, chairman. Meeting will be at Pasadena Public Library and the subject: *The Fiske Report*.

YOSEMITE DISTRICT

The 1960 annual round-up of members of the Yosemite District will be held at the Merced County Fairground on April 23rd. There will be some exciting wrestling with problems and a chance for all to win better library service for the people they serve.

Round-table and workshop discussions will consider the following topics: (1) Needed State Library Legislation. (2) Relationships and Responsibilities of the Different Libraries: Public, School, Armed Services, Special. (3) Proposals for an Inter-Library Loan Code.

Coffee hour 9:30 a.m. Meeting will start promptly at 10 a.m. Lunch in the restaurant on the fairground will be catered by the Pine Cone Restaurant. The fairground is located in Merced at West 8th and J Streets.

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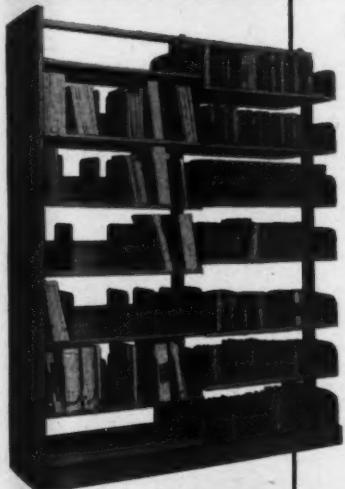
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The *Magna Carta* of the California Public Library

BY PETER THOMAS CONMY

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 1985 designed to provide state aid for the public libraries of California failed to pass at the 1959 legislative session. In a recent article, "A report on the state aid bill, whence defeat?", Karl Vollmeyer submits an analysis of the factors contributing to the defeat of a measure that would have ushered in a new era of public library support in this state.¹ After listing several fallacious arguments against the measure he offers the conclusion, "Even the most superficial reading of the bill would reveal the inaccuracy of the charges and the lengths to which some of the opponents went to discredit a measure they could not have read carefully and did not understand thoroughly."

Notwithstanding the rejection of the state aid proposal by the Senate despair and pessimism should not be the attitude of those who are seeking a better day for California public librarianship. Another bill, Assembly Bill No. 1983, did pass

both assembly and senate and was approved by the Governor on June 1, 1959, becoming effective on September 18th.

This legislation added Section 27000 to the *Education Code*. It does not contain a formula for financial support. It does not make an appropriation. But it does far more than this. It establishes mighty principles to which adherence must bring material assistance in the future.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY A MATTER OF STATE CONCERN

Education Code Section 27000 declares the interest of the state in public libraries. It states that they are essential to the general diffusion of knowledge, and it pronounces that they are a supplement to the public education system. The cogent and powerful language of the law is quoted at this point.

27000. The Legislature hereby declares that it is in the interest of the people and of the State that there be a general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence through the establishment and operation of public libraries. Such diffusion is a matter of general concern inasmuch as it is the duty of the State to provide encouragement to the voluntary lifelong learning of the people of the State.

The Legislature further declares that the public library is a supplement to the formal system of free public education, and a source of information and inspiration to persons of all ages, and a resource for continuing education and re-education beyond the years of formal education, and as such deserves adequate financial support from government at all levels.

1. CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN 20:4 (October 1959) p. 244.

Ed. Note: Dr. Peter T. Conmy, City Librarian of Oakland Public Library and President-elect of the California Library Association has written many articles for CL. None, however, have had more significance for the future growth of public libraries in this state than this one. It should be read by every librarian and every trustee with copies on hand for all interested citizens and governmental officials.

Never before in its existence of one hundred and ten years has the state of California placed the public library on such a high plane.² In 1874 the legislature did authorize the City of Los Angeles to establish a public library, and in 1878 cities generally were so empowered by the enactment of the "Municipal Libraries Law." In 1909, through the efforts of James L. Gillis, was made the law permitting counties to maintain libraries. There have been amendments to both the "Municipal Libraries Law" and the "County Libraries Law," but historically the legislation of 1878 and 1909 represents the height of the state's interest. Under these statutes the public library remained a municipal affair on the one hand, and a county interest on the other. Under them, for eighty years the cities and for fifty the counties have established and maintained for the benefit of their residents libraries. In those decades, respectively eight and five, an evolution has taken place and this institution at one time more devoted to the recreational interests of the people, than to their educational needs, has been forced to assist in meeting the terrific problems of a changing and complex society. As a result of many factors the public library is now much in demand. Citizens are seeking its extension to all sections, as well as an expansion of its intrinsic equipment and services. What has emerged is a new educational institution, a place of information and a center for learning. This development the state now has recognized by the declaration that it "is a supplement to the formal system of free public education, and a source of information to persons of all ages, and a resource for continuing education and re-education beyond the years of formal education."

IMPLICATIONS ARISING FROM SECTION 27000

A reading of *Education Code*, Section 27000 gives rise to certain implications. As a result of this enactment the public

2. For a discussion of the relations of the public library and the state see Peter T. Conmy, "The California Public Library: State Concern or Municipal Affair?" *CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN* 19:4 (October, 1958), pp. 249-57.

library necessarily is affected, in many ways undoubtedly, but in three areas especially, namely, philosophically, professionally and legally. In the first two the impact will not be as noticeable as in the third, for the reason that in the evolutionary process that has been going on the public library already has developed a trend toward education both philosophically and professionally. In the legal field, however, the greatest hope for the development of the institution lies. These implications now will be discussed.

Philosophical implications. There has been heretofore some vacillations concerning the philosophy of the public library. That now has been resolved in California, at least, for as an official adjunct of the public school the library is endowed with the philosophy of that institution. The philosophy of the public school is a variable entity having certain constants within it. Some of the variables are idealism, optimism, rationalism, and empiricism, but as a constant factor it possesses social realism, that is the maximum development of the individual compatible with his membership in society. Perhaps henceforth the seven cardinal principles announced a half century ago will be the basic elements in a public library philosophy.³ They are (1) sound-health knowledge and habits, (2) command of the fundamental processes (reading, writing et al.) (3) worthy home membership, (4) education for a vocation, (5) education for good citizenship, (6) worthy use of leisure and (7) ethical character.

Professional implications. The library profession will need to adjust its intrinsic nature to the aims and purposes of public education. Mere operation of the normal outlets for the communication of ideas will not be enough, but must be augmented by the viewpoint of the educator, including guidance to the patron and his welfare. It is not at all unlikely that pub-

3. The seven cardinal principles of secondary education were developed by the National Education Association's Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education, appointed in 1911 and which reported 1913-18. The final report is printed in U. S. Bureau of Education, *BULLETIN* (1918) No. 351.

lic librarianship in the future will become known as public library education. In any event the profession will need to recognize the distinct educational nature of the institution, and this will be an important factor in recruitment, the curriculum of the library school, and the establishment of standards generally. In possession of a philosophy of educational development on the one hand, and of appropriate standards on the other the public library profession will go forward to develop an institution that may become one of democracy's greatest assets.

Legal implications. *Education Code*, Section 27000 declares the public library to be a matter of general or state concern. As such it no longer is a municipal affair. It is dubious, of course, it ever was that, as the state all the time had the latent power to recognize officially its true educational status. Until further legislation emanates from the state the public libraries will continue to be operated as they are, but very definitely with the city acting as the agent of the state, in the absence of state pronouncements on administration. This is explained by the following quotation from *34 California Jurisprudence 2d*, 758.

School matters are not ordinarily in the category of municipal affairs. If they are made so by charter provisions, the charter may operate only in promotion and not in derogation of the legislative school plans and purposes of the state. The power of the municipality in such matters can only run concurrently with, and never counter to, the general laws of the state. If a conflict arises between the two, the charter provisions are subservient. It follows that statutes providing a general system of laws for the creation and conduct of common schools prevail over conflicting charter provisions. . . . The Charter may provide, however, for matters not enumerated in the general laws and not in conflict therewith, including matters in furtherance of the purpose of the laws of the state.

It would appear that where city charters conflict with the "Municipal Libraries Law," *Education Code*, Secs. 22201-22265

the state law would prevail. Of course, the school law does provide for districts whereas the municipal library law authorizes cities to operate and tax for public libraries, and until the state enacts more definite legislation the charters might be adhered to, but, surely the declaration in Section 27000 lays the foundation for a better municipal library law, and one that would need to be followed universally throughout the state.

If the public library is a matter of state concern, its officers and employees are also, and here is a basis upon which the long desired system of certification might find itself enacted into law. The extent to which public libraries must be supported, has not been defined, but the state has declared that the institution warrants "adequate financial support on all governmental levels." Future sessions of the legislature may result in statutes setting standards of support. And, of course, now that the state has declared its interest in public libraries, the path to state aid has been made more smooth.

Heretofore, the only pronouncement in California upon the question of the public library as a matter of state concern was made in 1929 when the District Court of Appeals in an opinion held that a public library was educational in character and quoted with approval some decisions in other states (*Palos Verdes Library District v McClellan* 97 C. A. 769). The fact that this case involved a library district as distinguished from a municipal library left moot the question whether or not the whole system of public libraries in California was or was not educational in nature and, therefore, a subject of general as distinguished from local concern. The action of the legislature in placing Section 27000 in the *Education Code* now has resolved that question, and, librarians may seek such benefits as properly might accrue from the state's interest, namely, state aid, certification, and lofty professional standards. As the public library advances in prestige and strength, and expands and improves its educational service, it will do so largely as a result of Section 27000 which should be hailed as its Great Charter!

"Even a White Mouse"

BY SARAH L. WALLACE

I HAVE A DREAM, a bad one which troubles me now and then, especially after a heavy diet of library periodicals. Then I am likely to spend a night trying to escape a nightmare that runs like this:

Three or four prominent librarians are sitting in a lounge at some convention. One of them, exhaling a long cloud of smoke, remarks:

"I see that the southern California man finally got it."

Number Two, who wears a small black beard, sets down his glass:

"No!" he exclaims, "not the book man!"

Number Three, scarcely out of library school, the youngest and most inexperienced and, by that token, the head of one of the country's largest libraries, interjects:

"Books? Books? What are they?"

Black Beard, takes another sip from the glass:

"A book — the term is now obsolete — was a written or printed record or series of such; or a collection of tablets such as wood, ivory or paper strung or bound together. I had occasion to look the term up the other day," he adds by way of explanation.

Smoke Breather nods:

"Yes, they had a remarkably long history and a quite extraordinary popularity. Old Powell, the fellow we were speaking of, was almost fanatical about them."

"Libraries once dealt rather heavily in them," Black Beard goes on to Young Inexperience. "I believe that they still have a few examples at the Library of Congress." Smoke Breather chuckles:

"You'll hardly believe this," he says,

Ed. Note: CL is particularly happy to welcome to its pages Miss Sarah L. Wallace, Public Relations Officer of the Minneapolis Public Library. While this paper was given by Miss Wallace at the annual Trustees and Friends of Libraries luncheon on the final day of the conference at Sacramento, she had previously appeared as the leader of a two-session Institute on Library public relations.

"but last summer I was vacationing in the Middle West and I stopped for gas in a small town. There was a quaint little library across the street and I stopped in." His voice drops. "It still had shelves!"

"No!" breathes Black Beard.

"I swear it, and books, too! Not just a few exhibit pieces, mind you. They were actually lending — books!" Young Inexperience is puzzled:

"But why?"

Black Beard and Smoke Breather chorus together: "Backward! There's nothing like that stubborn midwest independence. Not a microcard in sight. No microprint, no microfilm. Everything actual size!"

Young Inexperience is agast.

"Primitive," he whispers, "primitive. Why, since our library adopted microprint we have compressed our entire collection into the old fuel bin. We've been able to turn the rare book room into a meeting place for senior citizens — that's the over-90 group," he explains. "Our handi-craft and social program is under professional leadership."

Black Beard and Smoke Breather listen respectfully. It is ideas like this that has made their young friend one of the country's leading librarians.

"Yes," he goes on, "we took all the shelves and files out of our technology department to allow for our free discussion area. When we took out the music room stacks we were able to launch noon meetings of the Lower Basin Street Jam Session, which we televise ourselves. In fact, I predict that within five years 90% of our space will be converted into social uses and group activities."

"Amazing," whispers Black Beard.

"Are you attempting any circulation of materials?" asks Smoke Breather.

"Oh yes," Young Inexperience is glad to explain. "We manage quite well with a very small staff in that area. All you need really is a few good file clerks who can locate the microprint cards. Actually,

with Keysort, you only need one or two. Then, because a borrower can take as many as 100 pages on a 6x9 card, we issue them in portfolios which will keep a reader busy for years. In fact, we estimate that three-fourths of our collection can be taken home in a handbag. So you see, we seldom see our borrowers."

"But can your collection stand such big loans," questions Black Beard.

"My dear fellow," Young Inexperience is amused. "We simply reproduce the card and send it home with the borrower. It's much cheaper than operating a charging system."

At this point, Young Inexperience, heady with his own brilliance, leans too far back in his chair, and falls with a crash which wakes me up. And just in time, too, for if he went much farther there would be no librarians, no trustees and no libraries to be friends of.

All of us here today are friends of libraries. In the professional parlance this term has come to mean a special group. But even when spelled with a capital letter, FRIENDS are often TRUSTEES, and TRUSTEES are sometimes FRIENDS. Even LIBRARIANS have been known to be FRIENDS and, in a few outstanding cases such as Marion Manley Winser, LIBRARIANS have become TRUSTEES. A little experience teaches us that the pattern of every library is different and the definition and responsibilities of Friends and Trustees varies from place to place.

Joan Walsh Anglund, from whom I stole the title of this talk, *A FRIEND IS SOMEONE WHO LIKES YOU*, says a friend may be "even a white mouse." All of us here — trustees, friends, librarians — are friends of libraries because we like them. If we are friends of books; we must be friends of people. For Libraries cannot consist of either singly; libraries must be that magic meeting ground of books and people, of people and books.

There will always be people who read. If civilization persists there will always be people who seek to know. There must always be other people who gather the books for them to read, who organize information, who provide the link between the fact and the man who needs it. The

people who use a library must want books; the people who run it must respect books. Both must read books. Both should be seeking something beyond themselves which books may help them find.

Because of immediate needs there has been too great an emphasis on the physical aspects of librarianship. The survivor of three millage campaigns and a 15 year struggle for a new building, I know how easy it is to become so concerned with secondaries as to forget primaries. Librarians, cramped for space, for funds, and for staff have led their trustees and their Friends into campaigns for larger buildings, bigger systems, and better equipment. Attendance at a library conference these days could convince one that a library means only better photocopies, expanded social security, and mechanical charging.

All of these are good but let us not in getting them, come home with a bottle from which the perfume has evaporated, a setting from which the jewel has fallen, a shop from which the stock has been stolen.

Books and people are a library's main concerns.

Besides the borrowers, Heaven bless them, who give the library purpose and a powerful argument at the budget hearings, a library depends on two sets of people: its trustees and friends, and its staff.

Trustees, no doubt, get weary of taking the blame for librarian's mistakes. Many of you walked into the job unmindful of its pitfalls because you, too, loved books. Some welcome the prestige that membership on the board confers. Whatever is said about libraries, there still is not a more respectable public agency to be found. In a few cities, membership on the board is a sop tossed to political helpers who rate something less than a council post.

However he got there, the library trustee usually finds the job more demanding and more complex than he at first believed.

Every good trustee must be on the alert for other good trustee material in his community. It should follow, of course,

that a good board will awaken so much interest in the library that the best people will automatically be attracted to membership on it. Too often it takes more than that. In cities in which board members are elected, good trustees are lost because they do not want to go into "politics", and because they do not want to stand the expense and the grind of an election.

The most capable people are usually the busiest. That holds true for trustees and frequently a busy person, already occupied with committees, boards and civic enterprises, hesitates to take on yet another with its regularly recurrent responsibilities.

You who have already shouldered the load must take on the added burden of seeing to it that there are qualified successors to follow you, persuading likely candidates that the library is more than a worthy enterprise. It is an essential, a community asset which must grow if the community itself is to grow. On its shelves, quiet until the buckram covers are opened, is a force which can mold the world. In dealing with ideas libraries gamble with man's safety or destruction.

Good board members are not all that libraries need in the way of people. Not long ago I was driving a young friend of mine home from a party. An active, alert young married woman with five children, she was telling me that she would love to work in a library. She gave as one reason the hours — such easy ones.

I passed a car and then mildly pointed out that we worked on Saturday and evenings. Admitting the drawbacks to this, she said: "But then, I don't want to be a *real* librarian. I just want to order the books. I want to be the one who sees all the new ones and who gets to read them."

I started to answer and then I stopped. For it struck me suddenly that her answer should give us all pause. In the first place, she did not associate librarians with book selection or book reading. Worse, it is hard to think of anyone in even a medium-sized library being able to see and to read all the books. And yet the word librarian has "book" as its root.

We need good librarians. No one needs to be told of the shortage of recruits to the profession.

One of the reasons for it, I think, is that in our rush to raise salaries, to impress everyone with the librarian's professional status, and to create a symbol of the librarian as an extroverted, golf-playing, business man, we have removed all the spiritual and intellectual values that once attracted the scholar, the thinker, and the humanist to the library profession. Yet our salaries are not high enough to lure the best of the money-making persuasion, and so we are in danger of becoming the refuge for the mediocre. In an effort to show the world that librarians are people, we have so emphasized the social and mechanical end of the job that we are risking the loss of the men and women who once turned to librarianship because they loved books.

Years ago when someone said he wanted to be a librarian because he loved books, I was among those who answered resentfully that librarians did not get much of a chance to read, that one needed to like people as well as books. Well, you do need to like people; half the joy of a book comes from sharing it. But although librarians, busy about so many things, resent the implication that they sit and read good books all day, they may have, by the vehemence of their denial, discouraged the book lover libraries need so badly. Busy though they may be, librarians who love books will read them; at the table, on the bus, at the hairdresser; or like one woman I know, they will have a book in every room and read what they can as they pass through.

Certainly, we who are in the library field have a grave responsibility to attract new blood that is full of red corpuscles. Not only must we actively recruit likely prospects but we must so live as to inspire a love of the profession among those who observe us. I cannot get over the notion that young people are idealists; we who are older make the mistake of appealing to materialistic motives — fortune and fame. In reality, while these have their appeal, most young people hope to do something worthwhile with their

lives. They want the work they choose to count for something. It is up to us to show them that libraries count; that librarians — good ones — do a work that is measured by dollars and cents, yes, but more by hearts and minds.

Certainly, you as trustees must see that the laborer is worthy of his hire. I hope no one leaves this room thinking that I recommend a diet of hyacinths. But at the end of your life you look back on the people you helped, not the dollars you earned. All the money in the world cannot make you happy in a job that you do not like, or one that is not worthy of your abilities. On the other hand, recruitment of outstanding librarians, ones who shine in the dark, who lift the profession back to its place as a learned one, will do much to add force to our argument that librarians are worth more than the present going rate.

Leaders make any profession. The advancement of the library profession in the last 100 years has been because of the giants who had a vision — men and women like John Cotton Dana, Herbert Putnam, *Gratia Countryman*, Althea Warren. There is danger today — and here you trustees who hire the directors, should face your responsibility — that their place is being taken by men who see in the field of librarianship a place where they can rise to the top quickly becoming big frogs in a small puddle without healthy competition to make them prove their mettle. My nightmare of Young Inexperience, like so many dreams, has some basis in fact.

Leadership is a rare thing. When you as board members go to hire a new librarian what do you seek?

Are you impressed with talk of gadgets, mechanization of processes, neat systems of organization beautifully charted on paper?

Look for more. Look for the ability to see that people make an organization — people who have peculiar talents, personalities, strengths and weaknesses to which an administrative pattern must be adjusted. Look for one who can build a fluid organization, changing it as his people change, to fit new talents to capitalize on

new strengths, and to overcome new weaknesses. The nice little charts of a good leader soon lose their neatness, becoming a network of crossed out lines and changing boxes.

In this profession which should be the most original since it is predicated on the importance of the individual, there is a growing danger of imitation, especially in the field of administration. Surely the wise man learns from other men. Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but flattery is not the way to run a business or a library. Patterns of organization cannot be adopted from an organization there and imposed on an organization here without respect for tradition, local mores, internal politics and abilities, prejudices and wants of human beings.

Because a good organization is people, the chief must see the possibilities in them. A good administrator guides the gifted; lifts the able to brilliance, and brings out talents in the average. He encourages ideas. He finds his own glory in the accomplishments of those who work for him; and rightly so, for a superior staff is a sign of a wise and able leader. Such a staff is evidence that he gives them room to grow, wisdom to guide them, and praise to spur them.

The good leader has learned that few men know everything, so he brings about him those who are strong where he is weak, to create, through this amalgamation of talents, a superior machine, in which he is the driving wheel.

A head librarian should be more than a financial expert. To him more than anyone else falls the terrible responsibility of leadership, of inspiration, and of the development of those under him.

Perhaps as a revolt against the antiquated equipment they inherited from 19th century builders and planners, librarians have become slightly drunk on mechanization. I am working on my own revolutionary charging machine, a secret which I may safely reveal here. It is using a cash register to record date, borrower transaction number and materials taken, all rung up in jig time with a carbon receipt for the borrower. There is one disadvantage. I have not yet hit

upon a way to show the book has been returned, a point librarians seem to be particular about. But, as I say, all of us are taking the new inventions, the innovations in business methods and transferring them to library operation.

In such a transfer, one important factor must be considered. Machines and methods should be adopted only insofar as they further the Library's primary aim, the bringing together of books and people. To mechanize an operation only for speed, or only for reduction of staff, thereby sacrificing the main objective, is not good service; worse, it is not even good business.

Because library budgets do not grow with library business, all of us are looking for ways to move supplies, stocks and people more rapidly. To do it we are developing new forms, and routines. The danger lies in the fact that reading is a highly individual matter. Books cannot be treated as commodities or readers as customers. A library is not a chain store. When our channels and routines, our forms and our efficiency, become so rigid that we can no longer allow for the individual, we have lost sight of our primary aim.

Many of you have seen examples as I have: A librarian is prevented from examining the books on the designated shelf on the proper day in order to consider them for purchase. They are gone tomorrow, carried away on that endless belt of routine which stops not for man nor need, only for a short in the circuit.

The charging machine runs out of film and patrons line up in endless ranks, longing for the day of the librarian with the stamp on her pencil who talked to you about your books while she marked your card. (That rubber stamped pencil has recruited more young people to librarianship in a week than a charging machine can in a year.)

Nor am I a starch-collared conservative. No, libraries should adopt all the time-saving devices possible IF the time released is used to get to know books and people better. A reader cannot talk over a book he likes with a machine. The only excuse for replacing a live, intelli-

gent, warm-blooded librarian with a light-blinking, bell-ringing automaton is to make that librarian available to the people who need him or her, to eliminate the librarian's perennial excuse: "I'm too busy."

A librarian should be the bridge between reader and book. The library which replaces the human bridge with a conveyor belt may find that it carries the patrons away faster than the books.

Efficiency, Webster says, is effective operation as measured by a comparison of production with cost in energy, time and money. All of us can try to reduce the expenditure of energy and time and money but if it cuts down the effectiveness of the operation we are not being efficient. Libraries deal so particularly with the intangibles of man's intellect, the effectiveness of their operation is hard to chart. We should look with interest, but also with a suspicious curiosity, on forms of organization and operation which claim greater efficiency unless proof of effective operation is supplied along with proofs of economies.

A library's operation hinges around books as well as people. We are learning new ways to reproduce materials, to get the thought to the reader. All of the new methods of duplicating printed materials have their place in this hurrying world of ours. More will be developed that we will also need and use. But, in our enthusiasm for them we must not allow the new invention to supplant what we already have that is good and beautiful. Those of us who love the feel of a book, who enjoy a fine binding, who revel in the smell of paper and the ink, who love the clean sweep of type across the page unsmudged by an inexpert camera; who pore over illustrations rejoicing at the union of the artist's brush with the author's idea, who admire initial letters and intricate end pieces — we should not settle for less because it does not take up as much room.

We should be just as concerned with what is in the books we handle as how they look.

Saint John begins his gospel with the words:

(Even A Mouse . . . Page 70)

Books With Speed

BY A. S. PICKETT

IN THE SPRING OF 1958 THE order department of San Francisco State College Library was called upon to secure a large quantity of books in the shortest time possible. On the average it took the order department one week to place an order whereas the dealer took four weeks to supply the book. (Unpublished report: *San Francisco State College Library Technical Services Time Study, 1949-1957*.) The solution to the problem therefore seemed to be with the suppliers rather than within the order department itself.

While over 800 vendors were used by the library order department its principal suppliers were (1) a local branch of a national tradebook wholesaler which offered extremely favorable discounts with exceedingly slow service due in part to the faculty's not ordering immediately upon publication and (2) a branch store of a national college textbook jobber with satisfactory service, but limited stock and short discounts. On the basis of past experience, the solution to the problem of securing books rapidly was not solved merely by changing dealers or ordering directly from publishers.

Based on a previous experience of the University of California Library order department, as explained in the above

article, it was decided to pay regular personal visits to a select group of local bookstores. Fortunately San Francisco State College is located less than an hour of excellent bookstores all within a small area. For these weekly visits five of these stores—four textbook and one trade book—were chosen.

The order cards taken to these stores were limited almost exclusively to the titles of publishers listed in *Publishers' Trade List Annual* or *Publishers' Weekly*. In-print publications only were included and an attempt was made—not always successful—to exclude the "not yet published" items. Juvenile titles for the Campus Elementary School were excluded, as the source of supply for this material (the tradebook store used in this experiment) was already excellent. Store visits were rotated so that each dealer might have equal opportunity to fill these orders. While no emphasis was placed on discounts, the stores all offered 10% on texts and varied from 10% to 30% on trade books. The experiment was carried out over a period of fifteen weeks. A resume of the results follows. (For detailed information consult *Library Journal*, February 1, 1959, p. 372)

No. of Titles	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	Titles Filled	Percent Filled
2,054	103	268	128	233	57	789	38%
	13%	34%	16%	30%	7%		
	5%	13%	6%	11%	3%		

"A"—A branch store of a national college textbook jobber.

"B"—An individually owned and operated college textbook store.

"C"—The principal outlet of a western college textbook store corporation.

"D"—A trade book store.

"E"—A college operated textbook store.

Ed. Note: Steve Pickett is Order Librarian for San Francisco State College Library. This unique experience in ordering books directly from local book stores was previously written up in LIBRARY JOURNAL. However, he had plied CL with this enlarged account.

The result of this experiment was that 38% of the titles were supplied immediately. Several factors mitigated against this percentage's being higher. In the first
(Books With Speed . . . Page 71)

HOW FAST THE BOOK?

BY DOROTHY KELLER

SIZE HAS A GREAT tendency to lead to impersonality, and the use of mechanical devices to force a sacrifice of special services; but the former can be avoided if the danger is realized, and the latter can be turned to advantage if the time not needed for the performance or supervision of routine clerical and accounting procedures is used for thoughtful consideration of ways and means to improve service.

Since one important phase of service to a university community is the speed with which research materials are obtained, this matter should be re-examined periodically. The elapsed time between the request for and the receipt of a book has always been one of the foremost problems of an acquisition department, and one which librarians on the West Coast find particularly trying because of their distance from so many of the principal sources of supply. At best, ordering from an Eastern dealer means two to three weeks prior to receipt; ordering directly from the publisher, ten days to two weeks. If ordered locally, and not available, the order must be relayed to the publisher and this will of course, result in added delay, the extent of which is dependant on the work load of the local dealer, normally at peak at the same time and for the same reasons as the demand for service. There is a good chance that the book is in the Bay Area and could be gotten within a few days, but a random order will not uncover this fact since retail stores have no reciprocal arrangements. Lacking specific information, the order may be sent to the store adjacent to the one having the book in stock, and be forwarded quite unnecessarily to the publisher. Knowing the hazard, the situation is frustrating to an acquisition librarian in any event; but when it is

coupled, as it sometimes is, with a report from a patron to the effect that the book is being prominently displayed in a store two blocks away, the situation becomes intolerable.

Two years ago the University Library at Berkeley initiated "local pickup" as part of an overall experiment in hastening the receipt of material. Working on the assumption that an uninformed selection of dealers was inefficient and time-consuming, current American and English in-print titles were separated from the day's orders and taken by messenger to local bookstores. Five stores within a three block radius had been selected, and the plan discussed in advance with them. All had agreed to check stock while the university messenger waited. The sequence in which the stores were visited was fixed, but the daily visits began with a different store each day thus giving each an equal opportunity to supply the more usual and popular titles, and equal incentive to maintain adequate stock. Since order numbers had been assigned to all titles under consideration, the dealer could send and bill the books immediately; and, in fact, received no formal order then or later. This avoided a certain amount of paper work for him, eliminating special orders, follow-up procedures, and even postage charges; and, while no formal discount arrangements were made, undoubtedly assured the library of favorable treatment in this respect. Library records were still necessary, since the order and accounting systems were based on IBM procedures; but the orders for record only were simplified orders and needed no special instructions nor detailed bibliographical information.

Messenger service was confined to stores near the campus; but scientific and technical titles, at least, were checked by phone with specialty dealers and publishers in San Francisco and on the Peninsula, or with other East Bay retail stores, as seemed appropriate. Titles located in

Ed. Note: Mrs. Dorothy Keller has been head of the UC Library Order Department since 1942 and in an excellent position to initiate and judge a "local buying" experiment.

this manner were authorized for immediate shipment against assigned order numbers. The library has been fortunate in having one person handle this phase of the experiment from the beginning, and one who has not only been much interested in the work but has developed a definite faculty for remembering titles, as well as judgment in the selection of probable sources of supply.

During the first four months (February to May, 1957), extreme measures were tried in order to accelerate receipt, and titles not found locally were ordered by wire either from the publisher or from a New York dealer, or by cable from abroad. In sending wire orders, a code based on the author's name and a *Publishers' Weekly* reference by page number was used; cable orders had to be more specific, and were placed selectively and for rush items only, because of the cost. In all cases, shipment by air was specified. Statistics were difficult to keep since mail deliveries to the department necessarily included material not involved in the experiment, but an analysis of receipts by subject showed that the more important items, in general, had been obtained locally; and that the wire orders and air shipments were bringing in, at an unnecessarily high cost, items of general interest which, while important to the collection, were not required for immediate use. Cost analysis showed the average cost per title to be \$1.09 by air freight, \$1.35 by air parcel post, and \$2.23 by air express. (The differences were due not only to the rates for specific services but also to the facilities for transporting the material to be shipped to the required service points. The use of air freight for the concentration of books from the New York area reduced the rate per title, while the air parcel post rate was increased because of the fact that it was most generally used for single titles ordered from the publisher.)

During the second experimental period (corresponding months in 1958), wire orders to New York were replaced by air mail orders; and immediate shipments by air by semi-weekly air freight shipments. The special daily pickup service from the

publishing houses in New York, which had been used by our New York dealer during the first period, was dropped; and deliveries were made from publisher to dealer by whatever methods were usual to the area. Cable orders and air shipment from abroad were discontinued as part of the experiment although still used in special cases as in the past. Air mail orders were substituted for wire orders to the publisher for titles outside of the New York area, but air parcel post was still specified as the method of shipment. Local pickup remained the same, since that had proved so successful as to lose its "experimental" status long before the first four month period was completed, and had been incorporated in the acquisition routine. During the second period air freight costs from the New York dealer dropped from \$1.09 per title to \$.61; but the time of delivery increased from twelve to sixteen days. Not only were air mail orders slower by one or two days; but receipt was also and obviously delayed by the discontinuation of the special pickup service in New York in order to reduce service costs, and the change from daily to semi-weekly shipments. In fact, these factors made the total elapsed time between order and receipt the same as that resulting from an air mail letter order with receipt of material by mail, book rate. (Air mail letter orders usually reach destination two days earlier than regular orders which, although sent airmail, have routine handling rather than special attention within the department; and are apparently given special handling by dealer or publisher.)

All phases of air mail order and air parcel post delivery from the publisher remained the same, \$1.35 for the Chicago and New York areas (both zone 8) with slightly lower costs for zones 5, 6, and 7.

The cost of local pickup fluctuated with the time of the year, the number of orders, and various other factors; but for the first period during which statistics were kept, the cost was \$.67 as opposed to the cost of a regular order, \$.28; for the second the cost dropped to \$.53. Books were received in one to two days

(*How Fast the Book? . . . Page 72*)

The Sacramento Conference in Review Librarians Agree That "Books Determine"

BY MRS. ANITA K. BLY

THE 61ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the California Library Association, held in Sacramento October 20-23, provided many rewarding experiences for 835 librarians and trustees. Stimulating speakers and thought-provoking discussions gave everyone present new ideas, and pleasant interludes of recreation gave opportunities for renewing friendships and making new friends.

C.L.A. President Alan D. Covey, Sacramento State College Librarian, chose as the conference theme, "Books Determine . . .," and throughout the program much emphasis was placed on the significance of books in our life, our work and our world. Outstanding authors discussed writing in their special fields, and we learned much of interest about fine printing and saw examples of handsome books. Sarah Wallace gave many suggestions for publicizing the books in our libraries, and we exchanged views on effective methods of handling our book collections.

The official annual meeting for California county librarians was held on October 19-20, under the direction of Mrs. Carma B. Zimmerman, State Librarian. Those present explored "the image" of a county library as others see it, hearing talks by a public official, a city librarian, a county library patron and others. Then they discussed "the image," and measures that will help to make it ideal.

On Tuesday, October 20, Mrs. Helen A. Everett conducted the official annual meeting for California State College Librarians, the C.L.A. Board of Directors met, registration began in the Senator Hotel, and the day wound up with the President's Reception.

Ed. Note: Mrs. Anita K. Bly is a member of the Sacramento Public Library staff and served on the conference publicity committee. Summarizing a conference as large in scope and as varied in its individual meetings as the 1959 C.L.A. conclave is a difficult task which Mrs. Bly has done with real success.

President and Mrs. Covey, Vice President June Bayless and Executive Secretary Edna Yelland greeted guests in the historic E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, which provided a gracious setting. Those pouring were Mabel Gillis, retired State Librarian, who was greeted warmly by scores of admirers; Mrs. Zimmerman; Mrs. Grace T. Dean, retired librarian of Sacramento City Library, and Grace Murray, Assistant Librarian, Sacramento State College Library, who did a masterful job as Conference Program Coordinator.

The success of the Reception was due to the efficient planning of Mrs. Pearl Spayne, Assistant Librarian, Sacramento State College, who was Conference Hospitality Chairman. Beautiful floral arrangements were made by the Conference Decorations Chairman, Mrs. Margaret Dinsmoor, Assistant Librarian, Sacramento City Library. Her handsome decorations for all events drew much comment.

Guests enjoyed a special exhibition, "Twenty Years of Western Books," arranged by the Rounce & Coffin Club of Los Angeles, through the co-operation of President Covey, Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell, Librarian, University of California at Los Angeles, and Fred Wemmer, Sacramento County Librarian. We all felt very proud of the work of western presses.

In the Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, where delegates assembled on Wednesday morning for the first general session, an unusual setting was arranged for exhibitors. Under the direction of Francis Joseph McCarthy, San Francisco architect, architectural panels of fabric in coral, white and royal blue were used to divide the huge Auditorium floor into spaces for each exhibitor. Fifty growing trees, placed throughout the area, added beauty.

The highlight of Wednesday morning's session was the keynote address by Ray Bradbury, who spoke on "Literature In the Space Age." His listeners

gained respect for science fiction, as Bradbury pointed out that it is an excellent way of exploring new ideas. He predicted that in the next one hundred years, books will reflect interest in human relations in space. Space law and property rights are being investigated, psychological and philosophical problems must be considered. We must accept new concepts, and we must be careful about ideas, for we are learning that they can become realities.

A wine tasting ceremony attracted many guests Wednesday evening, who also enjoyed a buffet dinner, and a lecture on "Wine and Books" by Maynard A. Amerine, University of California at Davis, professor and author.

A valuable part of the conference was an Institute on Library Public Relations, conducted by Sarah L. Wallace, Public Relations Officer of Minneapolis Public Library. Her listeners profited by a wealth of suggestions for good relations within the library, and for varied ways to let the outside world know what the library has to offer.

Open house was held by the California State Library, Sacramento State College Library and Sacramento City Library on Thursday afternoon. The first C.L.A. Conference Golf Tournament, librarians vs. commercial exhibitors, was a great success. At the second general session, Thursday night, Arthur Wagstaff, Northwestern District Representative of Doubleday & Co., awarded a handsome trophy to Harold Hamill, Librarian of Los Angeles Public Library, winner of the golf tournament.

This session had special interest for children's librarians, for novel entertainment was presented by Don Freeman, author and illustrator of "Norman The Doorman," "Space Witch," "Mop Top" and other books for small fry. He made luminous drawings to musical accompaniment, illustrating the phases of his career which led to his success. And a lot of lucky librarians left this session carrying prizes awarded by the exhibitors.

Terrence O'Flaherty, Radio and TV Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, gave a sparkling talk on "Is TV Anti

Library?" at Friday afternoon's session. The answer is a resounding "No," O'Flaherty said, as he pointed out best selling books which owe their popularity to TV. He praised the satisfaction of viewing a first class production of such a play as "Hamlet," and reading the lines while the performance is fresh in the mind. The speaker made a good case for TV's western shows, emphasizing that they teach fair play, for "the good guy always wins."

President Covey presented June Bayless, San Marino City Librarian, who was elected President for 1960, and Dr. Peter T. Conmy, Librarian of Oakland Public Library, who was elected Vice President and President-elect.

For nearly everyone, the conference came to a satisfying close with a banquet on Friday night, where the guests heard an address on "Fine Printing in California" by James D. Hart, Vice Chancellor, University of California at Berkeley.

In this summary it was not possible to record all the fine fare that was offered conference delegates, but Proceedings may be obtained from the office of Mrs. Edna Yelland, Executive Secretary, for \$1.00. We hope you will order a copy, so you can read highlights of lectures by Elizabeth Pope, Dr. Powell, J. Christopher Herold, Louis Kuplan and other fine speakers.

Much valuable information was shared in section meetings and committee meetings, on important phases of library services, by well informed speakers. Thanks to a crew of hard working recorders, you can read all this in the Proceedings, edited by Helen R. Blasdale, Assistant Librarian of the University of California at Davis.

Fred Wemmer, local arrangements chairman, and the members of his committee are to be congratulated for making the 61st annual conference a memorable one.

SUMARY PROCEEDINGS
OF SACRAMENTO CONFERENCE
CLA OFFICE BERKELEY
\$1.00

Increasing International Understanding: An Introduction to the Publications Of International Organizations

BY HERBERT K. AHN

MISS RYAN HAS SPOKEN on the United Nations and its publications and it is my pleasure to speak to you this afternoon on the publications of the specialized agencies of the U.N. and other international, regional and supranational organizations.

(See: "United Nations Publications," by Mary Ryan in April, 1959 issue of C.L.)

This subject is rather new to me, for my immediate field of endeavor and interest is the official publications of foreign governments. Before continuing, I should like to thank Miss Ryan, UCLA's International Documents Librarian, for her many helpful suggestions and criticisms in the preparation of this paper. As I was preparing the material for this report, I was simply amazed to find a myriad of international organizations devoted to the purpose of promoting international or regional cooperation and understanding with regards to the many facets of human relationships. Their publications, of all types and descriptions, are filled with information to satisfy the most elementary needs of the general reader and the most advanced research needs of the scholar.

Librarians, especially those in the public libraries, have a tremendous responsibility of bringing to the public's attention some of the organizations and their publications which I shall mention this afternoon. Our society should be well informed about these organizations and their work, not only because our country has given much in the way of financial assistance to support them, but also to know about the type and quality of work which is being done. Many of them have contributed immensely to the betterment

of mankind. Their programs and projects, perhaps, have been overshadowed by somewhat sensational current events, but it seems that the positive in life often takes a back seat to the negative.

But the public librarian is not the only one concerned with this material. The special, college and university librarians should also be aware of the wealth of material available from the various international agencies, so that he can inform the members of his immediate organization about its existence. A knowledge of this material might prevent duplication of research work that has already been done, or might provide short cuts to work already in progress. New ideas might be obtained to kindle the imagination of those interested in the discovery of laws and processes which lead to a better understanding of human relationships and activities.

Since there are so many organizations and publications issued by them, I should like to cover only most of the U.N. related agencies and to mention some of the more important supranational, regional and international organizations not related to the United Nations. My main purpose will be to bring to your attention the existence of such organizations and some of their more important publications which might be of interest to the general reader as well as to the advanced scholar.

Reference works which would be of great assistance are the *United Nations Year Book*, already mentioned by Miss Ryan, for the specialized agencies of the U.N.; the journal, *International Organization*, which covers both the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international bodies; the *European Yearbook*, published under the auspices of the Council of Europe, which is excellent for non-U.N. international and intergovern-

Ed. Note: This is another of the important and unusual papers delivered at the 1958 Documents Workshop. Herbert K. Ahn is Foreign Document Librarian at U.C.L.A.

mental organizations; and the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (*Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*), published by the Union of International Associations in official collaboration with the United Nations.

It is understood that many libraries have limited funds for the purchase of materials. But I should like to point out that many substantial items are free for the asking. Oftentimes a post card will do the trick. Catalogues, when available, are usually free, and should be maintained for reference purposes. If you should encounter any problems concerning the publications of the organizations which I shall mention, I would like to extend an invitation to you at this time to call the Government Publications Room of the UCLA Library for assistance, which it will be most happy to give in any way possible. It is a depository for the publications of the United Nations, many of its related agencies and also for other supranational and regional organizations such as the Scandinavian Council (Nordisk Raad) and the League of Arab States.

I have chosen to divide this report into two parts: Publications of agencies related to the United Nations and publications of other supranational organizations.

PUBLICATIONS OF AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS:

Specialized agencies of the U.N. deal with broad subject fields and may be grouped as follows: finance and economics, transportation and communication, scientific organizations, and a miscellaneous group that deals with justice, labour and education.

The first group of organizations which I shall discuss are those concerned with finance and economics, of which there are three: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Monetary Fund, all of which have headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The oldest of these is the INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, which was established on

December 27, 1945. Its functions include assistance in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes and promotion of private foreign investment. Another important function is to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms.

A list of free publications may be obtained from its headquarters. These publications include its *Annual Report to the Board of Governors*, *Articles of Agreement*, *By Laws, Speeches, Reprints of Articles* and some monographs such as *The Agricultural Economy of Chile*, *Facts about World Bank Lending* and *Report on the Status of the Proposal for an International Finance Corporation*. *Loan Regulations and Agreements* and *Press Releases* are also available free of charge.

The second organization concerned with finance and economics is the INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, which was established in July, 1956 and became a specialized agency in relationship with the U.N. on February 20, 1957. By encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less developed areas, it furthers economic development. The Corporation invests in productive private enterprises in association with private investors, serves as a clearing house to bring together investment opportunities and private capital, and helps stimulate the productive investment of private capital, both domestic and foreign. Many publications of the International Finance Corporation are free upon request and include the *Articles of Agreement*, *Annual Report*, *Proceedings of Annual Meetings*, various press releases, general booklets and miscellaneous speeches.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND is the third in this group of financial and economic organizations. It was established on December 27, 1955 and was created for the express purpose of promoting international monetary cooperation, expanding international trade and exchange stability, assisting in the estab-

lishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members, and eliminating foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade.

It achieves its purpose by selling foreign exchange or gold to members for international trade, advising governments on financial problems, and recommending anti-inflationary measures with respect to investment and bank credit, government spending and taxation.

Like the publications of the previously mentioned organizations in this group, many works of the International Monetary Fund are available free and include *Annual Report of the Executive Directors*, *Articles of Agreement*, *Summary Proceedings of Annual Meetings*, *Schedule of Par Values* and the *Financial News Survey*. It maintains an extensive mailing list for the regular distribution of its publications. Requests should be addressed to the Secretary, International Monetary Fund, 19th and H. Sts., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Specialized agencies of the U.N. related to transportation and communication, include the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION is one of the newest agencies of the United Nations. It was established on March 17 of this year, when the Convention was ratified by 21 states of which at least seven had not less than one million gross tons of shipping each. It has several purposes among which are the provision of machinery for cooperation among governments in the field of government regulation and practices relating to technical matters including those concerning safety at sea, and the encouragement of the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restrictions by governments. Its headquarters are to be located in London. Since the organization is so new, policies have not yet been established for the distribution and sales of its documents.

The other international organization concerned with transportation is the IN-

TERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION which was established on April 4, 1947. Its express purposes are to study problems of international civil aviation and to establish international standards and regulations for civil aviation. It encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. It has evolved patterns for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges. It also promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment.

There is a catalogue of its publications available free from the Director of the Public Information Office at its Headquarters in Montreal, Canada. Publications of this organization include the *Convention and Annexes*, *Proceedings of the Assembly and the Council*, special records of certain sessions of commissions of the Assembly, manuals, reports of individual, regional, and special meetings, the *ICAO Circulars*, *Indexes of ICAO Publications*, statistical publications and the *ICAO Bulletin*.

The *ICAO Bulletin*, available on subscription for \$2.00/yr. is a monthly publication that contains articles pertaining to the work and interests of the organization. Statistical information, notes on new publications of the organization and a calendar of meetings are also to be found in this informative and attractive work.

Turning to the field of communications we find two important international agencies: The Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunication Union.

The UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION was established on July 1, 1875 by the Postal Convention adopted at Berne, Switzerland. It was created to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote, in this sphere, the development of international collaboration. The founders of this Union certainly had the future in mind, for more than 1,000,000,000 pieces

of correspondence now move from one country to another each year.

Documents published by the Universal Postal Union almost exclusively contain postal information meant for the postal administrations. All of them are issued in French, the official language of the Union. No depository libraries or sales are maintained. Requests for documents and further information should be sent to its Headquarters in Berne, Switzerland.

The other international organization dealing with communications is the INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, some ten years older than the Postal Union. It was founded at Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union. Its purposes are to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone and radio services, to further their development and to extend their utilization by the public at the lowest possible rates. Thus it promotes international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, and also promotes the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation.

The ITU issues many publications of a general and technical nature. General publications include its *Annual Report*, *Financial Report*, and the *Telecommunication Journal*. Its technical publications include tables, statistics, maps, working papers, and acts of the various conferences. The *Telecommunication Journal*, a monthly publication, available at 10 Swiss Francs per year, is an informative work devoted to the activities of the Union. It is divided into 3 sections: French, English and Spanish. Lists of forthcoming publications of the Union and bibliography of publications related to the activities and interests of the ITU are included.

A list of the Union's publications with their prices can be obtained at any time from the General Secretariat, Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE U. N.

There are four bodies existing as agencies of the United Nations that are concerned with scientific work: The International Atomic Energy Agency, the Food

and Agricultural Organization of the U.N., the World Health Organization, and the World Meteorological Organization.

The newest of these is the INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY which came into existence on July 29, 1957. Its primary objectives are to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose. Sixty five countries are now members of this organization which has its headquarters in Vienna. Like the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, no definite policies have been established for the distribution of its publications. Requests for publications and information, however, may be sent to the Director General of the organization in Vienna, Austria.

The second of these scientific bodies is the FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS with headquarters in Rome. It was established on October 16, 1945 when its constitution was signed in Quebec. It is concerned with raising the levels of nutrition and standards of living, securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products from farms, forests, and fisheries, bettering the condition of country dwellers, and contributing to an expanding world economy.

A *Catalogue of Publications, 1945-1958*, may be obtained from the U.S. Sales Agent, the International Documents Service of Columbia University Press. FAO has issued many important works to date, including the *Report on the 1950 World Census of Agriculture* in three volumes. Volume I gives census results by countries, Volume II includes a methodological study of the various national censuses, and Volume III comprises an analysis of the main subjects included in the census. Another important work is the *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics*, which gives comprehensive data for most areas of the world.

Serial publications issued by the FAO include *The State of Food and Agriculture*, *Reports of the FAO Conferences*, *Report of the Director General*, *Agricultural Studies*, *Development Papers*, *The FAO Plant Protection Bulletin*, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, and *Handbook for World Fisheries Abstracts*.

Monographs published to date include such titles as *Energy-Yielding Components of Food and Computation of Calorie Values*, *Directory of Wheel and Track-Type Tractors Produced Throughout the World*, *Fishing Boats of the World*, *Rice Trade Glossary*, *Educational Approaches to Rural Welfare*, and *Selected Problems of Production and Trade in the Near East*.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION is the third of these international bodies devoted to a scientific field. It was established on April 7, 1948 and has as its purpose the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Its functions are both advisory and technical and include the spreading of knowledge and training of personnel on various medical subjects, biological standardization, unification of pharmacopoeias, and the collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence. Headquarters of this organization are in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Publications of WHO are important to those who are interested in the fields of medicine, public health, and nursing on an international level. Many of the works have local application. A separate catalogue of its works is available from the International Documents Service of the Columbia University Press or from the Distribution and Sales Unit of its Headquarters in Geneva. A free publication, *World Health*, intended for non-specialized readers, may be obtained from its Division of Publications in Geneva.

Serial publications of the World Health Organization include *Bulletin of WHO*, *Chronicle*, *Technical Report Series*, *Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report*, *Weekly Digest of Health Legislation*, *Monograph Series*, *Official Records and Internal Digest of Health Legislation* and

Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics.

It has issued a variety of monographs as is evidenced by the following titles: *World Directory of Medical Schools*, *The Training of Sanitary Engineers*, *Guide for National Studies of Nursing Resources*, *The African Mind in Health and Disease: A Study in Ethno-psychiatry*, and *an Atlas of Framboesia*.

The fourth organization in this group of scientific bodies is the WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION which was established in March, 1950. It has several objectives among which are the facilitation of world wide cooperation in establishing networks of stations for making meteorological observations or other geophysical observations related to meteorology, and the promotion of the establishment and maintenance of centers for meteorological services.

No depository libraries have been established and there is no sales agent for its publications. WMO publications may be purchased directly from the Secretariat of the Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. The most comprehensive, general publication of this organization is its *Annual Report*, which gives a general review of the work of WMO, a general review of relations and cooperative projects with other specialized agencies, and indicates its representation at meetings of international organizations. It also lists reports on the technical activities of WMO, activities in various fields of meteorology and administrative and financial activities. *Annexes to the Annual Report* include a list of members of the WMO, a list of permanent representatives, a list of members of the regional associations of WMO and a list of the working groups of its Technical Commissions.

The last group of international organizations working in relationship with the UN includes the International Court of Justice, the International Labour Office, and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE is the principal judicial body of the UN, and is an integral part of the UN itself. All countries which are parties to

the *Statute* of the Court may refer cases to it. When asked to do so, the Court advises the Security Council, General Assembly and other organs of the UN on any legal questions. Its decisions are based upon international conventions establishing rules, international custom and general principles of law recognized by civilized nations. The Court is composed of 15 judges chosen, not on nationality, but on the basis of their qualifications. An attempt is made to have the principal legal systems of the world represented.

Publications of this judicial body may also be obtained from the International Documents Service of Columbia University Press. A separate catalog of its publications, issued in 1957, is available free of charge. Its publications are divided into four series: (1) *Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders*, (2) *Pleadings, Oral Arguments and Documents*, (3) *Acts and Documents Concerning the Organization of the Court* and (4) *Yearbook*, which appears in the autumn of each year. The *Yearbook*, perhaps, is the best for the small library. It gives an account of the work of the Court during the period from July 15th of the preceding year to July 15th of the current year. A perusal of its catalog indicates that the volumes published to date cost from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

The INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE was established on April 11, 1919 when its constitution was adopted as a part of the Treaty of Versailles. Its purposes are to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice and to improve labor conditions and living standards through international action. The promotion of economic and social stability is also one of its aims. These purposes are attained by bringing together government, labor and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labor conventions on such subjects as wages, hours of work, and minimum ages for employment. Like other international agencies, its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland.

Publications of this organization may be obtained from the Director of its

Branch Office in Washington, D.C. Consolidated catalogues of its works are issued and may be obtained free. Also issued is a printed circular, called *ILO: New Publications*, which started in May, 1952 and is issued at intervals of about two months. Serial publications include the *International Labour Review* (monthly); *Industry and Labour, Report of the ILO to the UN*, the *Official Bulletin, Minutes of the Governing Body, Documents of the International Labour Conference*, and many others. The *Year Book of Labour Statistics* is a good buy (\$5.00) for a library with a limited budget. It is a summary of the principal statistics relating to labour in all parts of the world.

And last, but not least, is one of the most important organizations of the UN, the UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION which, as most of you know, has been the subject of some controversy in this country. Its work has been primarily educational and, perhaps, has directly touched more individuals than has the work of other UN-related agencies.

Established on November 4, 1946, the purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedom which are affirmed for the peoples of the world by the Charter of the UN without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion.

UNESCO publications are as varied as its activities and are listed in numerous catalogs and brochures as well as in the *UN Documents Index*. These brochures and catalogs may be obtained from the International Documents Service of Columbia University Press, which is also the U. S. sales agent for UNESCO publications, other than periodicals.

With very few exceptions, all UNESCO publications are freely available for purchase. It should be noted that, in general, they are usually more expensive than the publications of other international agencies, but most of them are well worth the funds which might be

invested in their purchase. Some items are free and are indicated as such in the catalogs and the *UN Documents Index*.

Depository libraries are maintained throughout the world and a list of them may be obtained upon request. UCLA is the depository library for Southern California.

Serial publications include the *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries* (monthly), *The Copyright Bulletin* (bi-annual), *Education Abstracts* (monthly), *Current Sociology* (quarterly — now being published by Blackwell's, Oxford, England), *Fundamental and Adult Education Bulletin* (quarterly), *Impact of Science on Society* (quarterly), *International Social Science Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Political Science Abstracts* (quarterly), *Museum* (quarterly), and *Study Abroad*.

For the small library, two of the most important serial publications are the *UNESCO Courier* and *Study Abroad*. The *Courier*, a monthly publication, available on subscription at \$3.00/yr., is an attractive journal with articles on many subjects. Some issues are devoted to a single topic such as art, translation, and space. Articles of interest have included such items as twins, young artists in Paris, and the history of dry cleaning, material which is not to be found in other publications.

Study Abroad is another publication that deserves a place on the shelves of public, college and university libraries. It is a comprehensive guide to scholarships, loans and fellowships available for study in foreign countries and is very valuable for the librarian assisting those patrons who might have inquiries pertaining to educational opportunities overseas.

Monographic works issued by UNESCO are many and diverse. There are too many to list here, but some of the following titles will indicate the extensiveness of the work in which UNESCO is engaged: *The Artist in Modern Society*; *A Catalogue of Recorded Classical and Traditional Indian Music*; *Interrelations of Cultures*; *Legislation for Press, Film and Radio*; *Television, A World Survey*; *History Textbooks and International Understanding*, *Report on Interlingual Scientific*

and Technical Dictionaries; *What is Race?*; *Periodicals for New Literates: Seven Case Histories*; *Political Science in the USA*; and the *World Survey of Education*, a new edition of which will be devoted to primary education and was just published at a cost of \$26.00.

The *World Survey of Education* is a comprehensive work dealing with education in practically all countries of the world. It is an excellent reference tool and contains for each country, among other things, summaries of school statistics, the legal basis of education, bibliographies, glossaries and the nature of the organization of education.

Mention should be made of some of the more important bibliographical series issued by UNESCO. These include the *Index Translationum*, *International Bibliography of Political Science*, *International Bibliography of Economics*, *International Bibliography of Sociology*, and *Social and Cultural Anthropology*.

Before leaving UNESCO, note should be made of a publication which was not issued by UNESCO, but by the Los Angeles City School District. This publication, *The "E" in UNESCO*, caused quite a bit of controversy in Southern California several years ago.

OTHER SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR PUBLICATIONS.

Other supranational organizations are many. An entire day could be spent on a discussion of their history, purposes and publications. I should just like to mention a few of them, to let you know that their publications do exist and that some libraries do collect them. The Government Publications Room at UCLA receives some of them as a depository library and others by purchase or by exchange.

Perhaps, it is best to mention these organizations by geographical area, since they are regional rather than international. The first group takes us to Europe, where there are many inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Included among these are the COUNCIL OF EUROPE, the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (just created this year), the EURO-

PEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (EU-RATION), the EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, the EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY AGENCY, the ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION, the NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION, and the NORDISKE RAAD (also known as the NORDIC or SCANDANAVIAN COUNCIL). Brochures and catalogs of the publications of these organizations do exist and are available upon request from the various organizations.

It is interesting to note that the European Parliamentary Assembly, in order to stress the Assembly's supranational character, has been divided into political (Socialists, Liberals and Christian Democrats), rather than national groups.

Also worthy of mention are the publications of the NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO). There is no comprehensive list of NATO publications, but there is a brochure called *NATO Information Materials* which may be obtained free from the Information Division of NATO located at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. An important publication, the *NATO Letter*, is free and is extremely valuable. It is a monthly publication that covers the activities of NATO. A typical issue will include items on the North Atlantic Council, political questions, military affairs, problems of national defense, economics and finance, production and logistics, cultural and social information, European affairs, and youth organizations. Other serial publications which are free include the *Speech Series* and the *Biography Series*.

Monographs issued by this organization include *NATO, the First Five Years*, by Lord Ismay (\$2.00); *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization—The NATO Handbook*, which gives a brief description of the history, structure and achievements of NATO (35 cents), and *The Trade Unions and NATO* (free).

Leaving Europe and proceeding in a southerly direction we come to the Middle East where we find the BAGHDAD PACT and the LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES. UCLA recently has become a depository for the publications of the League of Arab States.

Continuing east and south we approach another restless area of the world — Southeast Asia, where the SOUTH EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION, created in 1955, has its headquarters in Manila. To date, its publications are few in number.

The SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION, with Headquarters at Noumea, New Caledonia, is southeast of Manila. It is composed of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the U. S. It is an advisory and consultative body set up by the six governments responsible for the administration of the non-self-governing island territories in the South Pacific region. Its *Quarterly Bulletin* is an attractive publication available at \$2.80/yr. *Technical Papers* on a variety of subjects are also available at 30 cents each.

Proceeding northwest across the Pacific we enter the Western Hemisphere and find the ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, the PAN AMERICAN UNION, and the CARRIBEAN COMMISSION, all of which are consultative and advisory bodies engaged in worthwhile activities devoted to the betterment of the lives of the inhabitants in their respective areas. These organizations published extensively, and lists of their publications are available from their respective headquarters.

CONCLUSIONS:

In concluding this report, I trust that you have been favorably impressed with the variety and number of international, regional and supranational organizations in existence. The scope of their publications is tremendous and much of the information in them is not to be found in any other works.

With the world growing smaller, nations are becoming more and more dependent on one another for the understanding of one another's problems and assistance in many fields. We, as librarians, responsible for imparting our knowledge of these international organizations, their activities and publications to those whom we serve, can help our citizens to become aware of the dynamic and positive changes taking place in the world today.

The Growing Menace

BY VIRGINIA ROSS

IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING that our assignment today is to consider the present laws governing the distribution of obscene literature, whether there is need to modify existing law, and whether there is justification for extra-legal action by volunteer groups for the screening of available reading matter.

You may wonder what qualifications I have to speak on this admittedly involved, and often obscure, legal matter since my experience with the law has been largely confined to parking violations. My only qualifications are as an interested citizen and as a librarian. This is a matter of grave concern to every citizen; I think that each of us has an obligation to inform himself concerning the present law and its antecedents, as well as the present problem. If we are ever to achieve the goal of a literate, well-informed citizenry, surely a thoughtful, informed and considered opinion on all laws affecting the availability of reading material is a prerequisite. As a librarian I am concerned because it is the public library's obligation to defend the freedom to read, and to provide access to the widest diversity of views and expressions, including those which are unorthodox or unpopular with the majority. I have done considerable reading on this subject, especially since Mrs. Yeager asked me to participate in this program. I hope I will be filling my role on this panel if I try to condense and pass on to you some of the information which I have acquired in the course of my reading, as well as to comment on

Ed. Note: When Marjorie Fiske was speaking of "timid Librarians" in her famed report, she was not referring to Virginia L. Ross, Librarian of the San Mateo County Free Library. Miss Ross delivered this paper as a face-to-face assault on State Assemblyman Louis J. Francis' position that stronger legislation was necessary to control pornography. Miss Ross clashed with Assemblyman Francis during a panel discussion presented at the October meeting of the 17th District, California Congress of Parents and Teachers. Our warmest congratulations and thanks to Miss Ross for an excellent presentation of the principles of Intellectual freedom.

this problem as it appears to one librarian.

I thought it might help us see our present situation in better perspective if we took a look at the historical antecedents of our present laws on obscenity. Historically, censorship concerned itself mainly with politics and religion. It was not until the Victorian era that sex joined treason and blasphemy as an object for official scrutiny and objection. The legal test of obscenity was first laid down in 1868 in England in the Case of *Regina vs. Hicklin*. The test here established has since been abandoned in the United States, but it was that an obscene book was one which had a tendency to corrupt the morally weak, the matter charged as obscene might be any part of a literary work. Subsequent attempts to apply the vague generalizations of this test led to many interpretations and opinions.

In the 1870's obscenity laws were passed in the United States, including the famous "Comstock Law" of 1873. In the period from 1870 to the 1930's Anthony Comstock and John S. Sumner of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice were active in ferreting out booksellers whom they considered guilty of purveying obscene literature. Books which fell victim to their activities included Gautier's *Mlle de Maupin*, and Dreiser's *American Tragedy* and *Sister Carrie*.

During this same period, the U.S. Customs Inspectors exercised complete control over the moral content of books admissible from abroad. Publications which were refused entry included *Lysistrata*, *Moll Flanders* and *the Arabian Nights*. In 1933 an imported copy of James Joyce's *Ulysses* was barred at the customs. This case went to court and the opinion handed down by Judge Woolsey has become a classic. His opinion set forth the principle that, in determining obscenity, one must consider the effect of a book read in its entirety upon a person with average sex instincts, not with reference to adolescents or abnormal persons.

Since Judge Woolsey's famous opinion in 1933 there have been many other cases and many thoughtful and reflective opinions rendered by such distinguished jurists as Curtis Bok, Learned Hand and Jerome Frank. All of these reflect the great difficulty of determining what constitutes obscenity.

In 1957 four obscenity cases were heard before the U.S. Supreme Court—surprisingly these were the first such cases ever to come before that body. In the first case, in a unanimous decision, the court ruled against a Michigan law. This law had made it illegal to sell anything which might corrupt the morals of youth. Justice Frankfurter, in his opinion, stated that the effect of this law would be to "reduce the adult population of Michigan to reading only what is fit for children. It thereby curtails one of the liberties of the individual . . . that history has attested as . . . indispensable . . . for the maintenance and progress of a free society."

In June, 1957 in a split decision, in the case of U.S. vs. Roth, the Supreme Court found that obscenity lies outside the First Amendment protection of free speech and a free press, but stated that "The portrayal of sex, is not itself sufficient reason to deny material the constitutional protection of freedom of speech and press." In the majority opinion in this case, Justice Brennan included an attempt to define a test of obscenity—namely, "whether to the average person applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest." (An attempt to incorporate this definition of obscenity into California law was defeated in the 1959 session of the legislature). In a strongly worded dissent to this opinion Justice Douglas stated: "Any test that turns on what is offensive to community standards is too loose, too capricious, too destructive of freedom of expression to be squared with the First Amendment . . . The legality of a publication in this country should never be allowed to turn either on the purity of thought which it instills in the mind of the reader or on the degree to which it offends the community conscience

. . . " These 1957 decisions are of great significance; I doubt that their full import has yet been realized.

I have gone into this legal-historical background at some length, because I think it is too little known, and I think no valid decisions on present problems can be made without an understanding of these antecedents.

So here we are in 1959—this year, as in previous years, we have had a wide range of concerns over the type of literature available. *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, has been banned by the Postmaster, taken to court and released. The subcommittee of the Assembly Judiciary Committee has released a report of its findings, expressing grave concern over the availability of "sex and girlie" magazines at newsstands, local community committees have been active in our county, working to persuade newsdealers to remove from their newsstands all publications on a prescribed list.

All of these developments sound very familiar—they are merely the most recent in a long series of similar events. As the printed word becomes more and more available, through the great increase in the publication of paper-back books, the concern over available reading material has grown. The problem is not new, nor is it one which can be easily solved. Anyone who would indict the obscene must walk a narrow, uncertain line between censorship and the eradication of the manifestly obscene. There is of course, an element of risk involved—if you act unwisely, either you impinge on the freedom of the press and the freedom to read, or you may leave something available which may harm some individual. All of our decisions involve a certain element of risk; in this case it seems to me that the risk must be taken on the side of freedom.

From my non-legal, but (I hope), moderately informed point of view, it seems to me that the present California law is adequate to deal with the problem. I also believe that violations of the law should be handled through proper legal channels, not by volunteer citizen
(*Growing Menace . . . Page 73*)

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?

BY STEPHEN D. EWING

Over forty-four million American children are in school this year. California libraries, already hit with the general population tide, are inundated by students with school assignments. School libraries do little to help; many duplicate the public library's recreational reading collection and the staff, consisting of volunteers in many, have only vague notions of their role in the educational program. CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, SAN MATEO COUNTY, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, POMONA and WHITTIER public libraries all mention probing this growing problem or indicate that strong policy decisions have been made delineating their capacity to serve the schools. Many librarians of Central California will have the opportunity to exchange ideas on this problem as part of a PLECC sponsored institute on service to young people, scheduled for March at the University of San Francisco.

Donald Fuller, formerly San Lorenzo Branch Librarian, has been appointed Principal Librarian, Readers' Services, in ALAMEDA COUNTY LIBRARY. Thomas Gates, recently with the Berkeley Public's Reference Department, and Phyllis Forest, recent graduate, also have joined their staff.

ARCADIA PUBLIC LIBRARY trustees have approved plans for a new \$500,000 building and acquired a new Librarian in Homer Fletcher who comes to the position from Ashland Public Library, Ohio. Dr. Robert Alvarez, new director of BERKELEY PUBLIC LIBRARY, reports two new staff members: Mrs. Norine Gerber, Reference Department, and Mrs. Helen Silva, Catalog Department.

Dick Dillon, whose Sutro Branch of CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY is due to move to University of San Francisco soon, was feted by his fellow supervisors in honor of the publication of his new book, *EMBARCADERO*.

Two people, responsible in a large part for the development of FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, have retired from active

service according to Harry Rowe, Librarian. Mary Campbell, Supervisor of Childrens' Services, retires after 44 years and Dr. William Wickett, Sr., retires from 29 years as President of the Board of Trustees. He was recipient of the CLA Trustees' Citation in 1958.

On December 17, the Glendale City Council approved the appointment of Mr. Horace A. Tollefson, Assistant Director of the Louisville, Kentucky Library, as Chief Librarian of the GLENDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY, effective February 1, 1960.

Bill Webster, HAYWARD PUBLIC Librarian, hit the dirt recently, glasses flying. It was all in fun, however, as the Hayward City Officers defeated (Just wait till next year, Bill) the San Leandro City Officers in soft ball. Bill was catching and, in a close play at the plate, one of the opposing councilmen couldn't stop or slide. HUMBOLDT COUNTY LIBRARY staff hopes to move into quarters in the new Courthouse soon.

If books could talk! KERN COUNTY LIBRARY recently received a book back with a .22 caliber hole in it. The accompanying note from the sheriffs office explained that it had seen some gun play and the borrower had stopped lead too. The book, titled "Law of the Gun", may be repaired to "hit the trail" again.

KINGS COUNTY LIBRARY is kept busy opening new branch buildings: Corcoran Branch was dedicated in September, Lemore Branch is under construction and Armona Branch bids have been accepted. Katherine Laich, administrative assistant of LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, assumed additional duties late last summer with the supervision of Central Library subject departments. The new move is one of several organizational changes scheduled to take place at LAPL.

Regina Minudri has been appointed Reference Librarian at the MENLO PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sign of the times! At Menlo Park Public Library a small boy who had just received

his borrower's card rushed over to his mother and exclaimed, "Look, Mom, I got a credit card."

Carol Smart has been appointed Children's and Young People's Librarian at MONTEREY PUBLIC LIBRARY replacing Patricia Peart who resigned to devote more time to her writing and editorial duties. A new Reference Librarian is Margaret Mays replacing Janet Harlow Hildford who accompanied her husband to Los Cruces, New Mexico.

Adelle Manell, formerly Head of Technical Services at Arcadia, is now Cataloger at NEWPORT BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY. They also report that the Corona del Mar Branch more than doubled circulation over the old station.

OAKLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY announces the elevation of William Brett from Chief Reference Librarian to the post of Assistant Librarian.

When a commercial photography firm cleared its files SACRAMENTO PUBLIC LIBRARY was the happy recipient of several thousand pictures, including many scenes of Sacramento's earlier days.

An unexpected bonanza in publicity presented itself to Sacramento Public Library when newsmen, photographers and television cameramen converged on it to cover a demonstration of a snorkel fire tower. Three staff members got pretty high (in the air, that is) when they were hoisted over the room in the contraption. SALINAS PUBLIC LIBRARY's new building is set for opening early this year and none too soon. Until the new high school is completed, students are on a double shift which means the library "gets it" morning and afternoon.

A former recreation room in SAN JOSE PUBLIC LIBRARY has been remodeled for their technical processing department now that the Senior Citizens have found other quarters. The new Rose Garden Branch will be open for business this month and a Hillsdale Branch is in the planning stage.

Ground was broken for a new SAN MATEO COUNTY LIBRARY Headquarters recently. San Carlos Branch was moved to new temporary quarters while the City

and County cooperate in plans for a new permanent building. The city has set aside space in their civic center and the County will finance the building from a special fund.

Sharp noses detected an unfamiliar odor from an Auto Page at SAN BERNARDINO PUBLIC LIBRARY after Labor Day. It proved to be emanating from a dead, three foot snake some prankster (?) had left. Building has begun on their new central library and plans call for an early start on a new Southwest Branch. Two others will have to wait until the old library site is sold.

Point Loma, the fifteenth branch in the SAN DIEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY system, was dedicated in October.

Suitable ceremonies attended the take off of the new Federal Library Services Act Bookmobile in SAN DIEGO COUNTY LIBRARY territory. Phyllis Dalton, Frances Hahn, Virginia Hughes, Board members, Supervisors and a considerable number of prospective borrowers were on hand to welcome the flame red and white vehicle. Howard Samuelson, City Librarian of the SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY, has been elected President of the Orange County Library Association for 1960.

Montecito Branch of SANTA BARBARA PUBLIC LIBRARY has moved to new quarters in a shopping center. Mrs. Haines, Branch Librarian, enthusiastically anticipates the new space and acknowledges the decorative gifts provided by her Library Friends Group. A bookmobile that had almost been disposed of was forced back into service when the Orcutt Station was destroyed by fire in November. It was not a total loss, however, because Emma Anderson, heroic Branch Assistant, saved a few hundred volumes while the building was in flames!

Going "upstairs" to the basement is just one of the new experiences of the staff of VENTURA COUNTY LIBRARY are enjoying in their new building. The school and bookmobile departments are located in the attached, old Carnegie building which happens to be on higher ground than the new library.

An Example of Regional Cooperation In West Los Angeles

BY FLORENCE M. SANBORN

BECAUSE THE WESTERN BOUNDARIES of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles City and adjoining communities jut irregularly into each other, Miss Hilda Glaser of the Santa Monica Public Library saw the need for libraries in this area to get together and exchange information as to resources available and methods used, in view of improving services to patrons, many of whom use more than one library system. Cooperation with other libraries, a philosophy upheld by the Public Libraries Section of the California Library Association also prompted Miss Glaser to urge the librarians to organize. The Santa Monica Public Library, the Beverly Hills Public Library, the Los Angeles County Public Library (Centinela Area), and the Los Angeles Public Library (Western Region) formed the West Area Libraries Association in the Spring of 1958. The first discussion meeting of this association was held in May, 1958 and centered around "Services to Students: Young People." The next subject in interest to the librarians was "Services to Students: Children" which constitutes this report in lieu of a general discussion meeting. See Chart I.

Since in the West Area, the same children often attend Story Hours and programs in more than one library system; the same elementary school students seek the same kinds of recreational and reference materials from more than one library system and the same teachers use classroom loans from more than one library system, it was not surprising that when a children's librarian from each of the libraries met with Mrs. Eleanora Crowder, Chairman of the West Area Libraries Association, many ideas, information and

Ed. Note: Mrs. Florence M. Sanborn is regional children's librarian for West Los Angeles Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library. This fine example of regional cooperation testifies to what can be done on a voluntary basis.

mutual problems were exchanged. Rather than write an over-all report on her own library, each children's librarian selected and gathered research on it from all five library systems. What the self-selected subjects were:

West Area Library Service: Children's Activities in Public Libraries

Catherine Klassen, Children's Librarian, Beverly Hills Public Library

West Area Public Library Service to Elementary Schools

Florence M. Sanborn, Regional Children's Librarian, Western Region, Los Angeles Public Library

West Area Public Library Service to Exceptional Children

Mary Margaret Dyer, Children's Librarian, Santa Monica Public Library

West Area Public Library to Elementary Teachers

Barbara Melnick, Regional Children's Librarian, Centinela Region, Los Angeles County Public Library

West Area School Service to Children and Teachers

Cornelia Cramer, Library Coordinator, Library Section, Los Angeles City Schools

WEST AREA LIBRARY SERVICE: CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Activities for children in the West Area libraries are varied and abundant: Story Hours, Films, Summer Reading Programs or Clubs, Book Fairs, and Youth Organization visits. The most important of these, of course, is the Story Hours which are held in all West Area public library systems, attracting preschoolers to Junior High School ages, and groups varying from 15 to 80. The Story Hours are bi-weekly, weekly, or monthly, and are from 30 minutes to an hour in duration. Some Story Hours consist of play activities, dramatizations, puppet plays, records, films, hobby talks, and even a doll's tea! Films from children's

CHART I
WEST AREA LIBRARIES CHILDREN'S SECTION

WESTERN AREA LIBRARY	NUMBER OF LIBRARIES	NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS	POPULATION	NUMBER OF VOLUMES	CIRCULATION	% JUVENILE CIRCULATION	AREA
BEVERLY HILLS PUBLIC	1	1	31,000	11,3991	46,579	20	Beverly Hills
LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND BOOKMOBILE	12	2	225,486	47,273 incl.	344,775	41	Branches at: Culver City (3), Inglewood (3), Hawthorne, Lennox, Malibu, San Vicente, Wiseburn, View Park. Schools include: Topanga, La Virgenes, Palos Verdes, Hermosa Beach.
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC (Western Area)	7	6 1/2 1 Sr.	331,300	73,783	822,752	40	A branch at: Brentwood, Mar Vista, Palisades, Palms, Venice, Westchester, West Los Angeles.
SANTA MONICA PUBLIC	4	3	85,545	39,144	187,604	25	A branch at: Fairview, Ocean Park, Montana Ave., Santa Monica downtown.

stories, social or natural sciences are shown children in two library systems either in a combined Story-Film Hour, or as a separate program. The films are usually borrowed from the library collection. In one instance, the Friends of the Library Audio-Visual Committee Chairman is projectionist.

A directory of Story Hours, Films, and Summer Reading programs was compiled for use in each of the four West Area Library systems.

Three thousand children in the West Area libraries took part in the 1958 Summer Reading Programs, which each li-

brary system promoted individually. Some of the children belonged to two reading programs. In 1959, these programs are happily varied as to themes: Space Engineers (Los Angeles County-wide Public Library program), Carnival of Books (Santa Monica Public Library), Book Worms (Beverly Hills Public Library), and Explore with Books (Los Angeles Public Library, city-wide program). All programs are non-competitive and increase in popularity each summer.

Book Fairs are held every few years and are administered by a library system as a whole. These are conducted on too

large a scale to be included in this report.

Youth Organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, Campfire Girls, Cub Scouts, Brownie Scouts, Bluebirds, etc., visit all libraries for stories and tours. Only occasionally are books lent to camps or stories told on playgrounds.

WEST AREA PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE TO SCHOOLS

Visits by children's librarians to school classrooms and visits by school classrooms to the libraries take place in varying frequency over the entire West Area. Cooperation between school and public library is constant and cordiality prevails. The children hear stories, book reviews and occasionally library procedure. See Chart II for statistics.

Also gleaned from this study was the fact that *all libraries in the West Area* publicize their Summer Reading Plans by visiting the school classrooms or principals even though *other visits during the year need be curtailed*.

WEST AREA PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE TO EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Except for the blind and deaf children, the service to the exceptional child: gifted, remedial, mentally retarded, shut-in and emotionally disturbed, is an integral part of West Area service.

Helping the academically gifted children select books is part of everyday life in all the children's rooms, and at least three libraries are visited by classes of these children. Teachers in the area who are working on the three-year study (1958-1961) of individualized reading conducted by the State and Los Angeles City Schools, use books, bibliographies and other tools in the public libraries.

Selecting books for remedial reading children and reserve teachers is an important part of the work. A branch library reports working closely with such a class which came monthly; another library sends displays and gives book talks

CHART II

WEST AREA LIBRARIES: SERVICE TO SCHOOLS, 1958

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS SERVED	VISITS TO SCHOOLS VISITED			CLASS VISITS TO LIBRARY NO. SERVICE	
		NO.	40 class- rooms	Summer Reading; Book Talks	06	06
BEVERLY HILLS PUBLIC LIBRARY	Public 4 Private 2	4	40 class- rooms	Summer Reading; Book Talks	06	06
LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC (Centinela)	Public 56 Private 13	16	64 class- rooms	Summer Reading; Book Talks	507 194	Exchange books Orientation; Repeat classes
BOOKMOBILE	Public 4 Private 0	38	0	Summer Reading; Orientation; Create interest; Book Talks	504	Exchange books
LOS ANGELES CITY PUBLIC (Western)	Public 38 Private 22	226	1196 class- rooms	Summer Reading; Stories; Book Talks	526	Book Talks; Stories; Library Skills
SANTA MONICA PUBLIC	Public 14 Private 8	22	257	Summer Reading; Stories; Book Talks	76	Stories; Browsing Library Skills; Book Talks

06 90% of the school children have public library cards.

at meetings for remedial reading teachers.

Few classes for the deaf and blind are located in public schools in the West Area. These children are taken by bus to their special schools in the Los Angeles City School District. A library reports visiting a public school class and telling stories to the deaf and hard of hearing who use earphones. Opaque projectors, while available at two large libraries, are seldom requested. On the other hand, lists and books for the partially seeing children are in frequent demand.

Home teachers for the "shut-in" children supplement their school textbooks and school library books by borrowing recreational books from public libraries. Cerebral palsy children are given book talks once a year by one library. About two-thirds of the libraries in the West Area are accessible to children in wheel chairs.

Wide service is given to classes of mentally retarded children who are visited by many children's librarians as a part of a regular school visit, and at least three libraries have successful experiences in working with them in class visits to the library. On the other hand, only one class of emotionally disturbed children visit a library weekly.

Service to the exceptional child with all its ramifications, receives definite attention in West Area libraries.

WEST AREA PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE TO TEACHERS

The special privilege of teachers' loans in the West Area comprises a large part of children's services — approximately 10% of the total juvenile circulation. The philosophy as to whether these books must be loaned only to the schools in the city or county where taxes supporting them are paid, differs. The Los Angeles City Public Library grants teachers' privileges to Los Angeles city schools only. The Beverly Hills Public Library offers no teacher's privileges for schools outside Beverly Hills. The Santa Monica Public Library grants teacher's privileges even though the teachers teach outside the city limits. The Los Angeles County Library offers all teachers county-wide privileges.

The number of books to a teacher

varies from 15-20 (or, "a reasonable number" in one library system) and from a three-week to a twenty-eight day loan. At all public libraries in the area, teachers are limited as to the number of non-fiction books in a subject field, popular titles, picture books and readers. In some libraries, bookjackets may be borrowed for display purposes. Most libraries distribute printed statements of special services available to teachers.

The survey brought out the fact that *more often* teachers used the library *nearest their residence than the library nearest their school.*

WEST AREA SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICE TO CHILDREN AND TEACHERS

A complete picture of service to children in the West Area necessitated a survey of books available to them through the schools. Wide differences were noted in the number of schools serviced, the number of children served and the number of books available.

In general, with the exception of Los Angeles County, all schools have elementary school libraries, but none has children's librarians in immediate charge. In the large school libraries of the Beverly Hills Unified School District, the Supervisor of School Libraries directs the district library program with clerks assigned for daily duty and teachers giving reading guidance to the children. In the Santa Monica Unified School District, the Supervisor of Library Services administers the libraries under clerk-duty with one elementary school librarian in charge of two elementary libraries. In the Los Angeles City School District, library service is directed by one school library supervisor-in-charge assisted by a staff of library supervisors and library co-ordinators. Most of the West Area Los Angeles City Schools have libraries, or are scheduled to receive them. All are serviced through individual classroom collections. The school principals assisted by teacher-library chairmen are the immediate supervisors. The library coordinators visit the schools for book talks and library-skill

(West Los Angeles . . . Page 75)

Academic Library Notes

BY HARRIETT GENUNG

SOME VERY INTERESTING book collections have been noted by several libraries in the news for this issue. One of the largest private collections of the work of Gertrude Stein has been presented to the Scripps College Library. The gift of Addison M. Metcalf of Newton, Connecticut, the collection consists of first editions, manuscripts both by and about the author, and quantities of memorabilia. Mr. Metcalf will continue to take an interest in the collection which greatly increases the source material in the field of contemporary American literature. The Davis Library, University of California, has purchased a unique collection of material in the field of agricultural history. It is made up largely of reports, brochures, and other miscellaneous papers primarily dealing with agricultural machinery. It will be of value to research in the fields of agricultural history and the social sciences. Occidental College has acquired the Waller Collection, a collection of 13,500 volumes in the field of English literature, centered around the Romantic Period and the poet John Keats.

Pasadena City College Library has been selected as one of two nursing resource centers in the state of California. These centers are being established by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to provide easily accessible collections of curriculum, evaluation, and other material which shall be available to junior colleges and teacher-training institutions in the area. The resource center will be developed cooperatively under the direction of Wilma Hiatt, Consultant, California Associate in Arts Nursing Project; the University of California at Los Angeles School of Nursing staff, and the staff of the nursing project at Pasadena City College.

With the transfer of the Long Beach State College residence center from the Santa Ana College campus, the Long Beach State book collection became a part of the new Orange County State College Library.

UCLA Library has been designated as

one of four depositories in the United States for translations of Russian technical journals. The publications, which are being supplied by the Office of Technical Services, will be housed primarily in the Engineering Library. One group of the materials includes abstracts of every article appearing in selected periodicals; another consists of specific articles translated in their entirety. Included are translations of articles in more than a hundred Russian journals in the fields of aeronautics, astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, fuel, power, geography, geology, metallurgy, physics, engineering, and science and technology in general. Also available are abstract indexes prepared by the Russian government and translated by the CTS listing scientific literature issued in the Soviet Union and Russian-dominated countries.

An extensive supplement to the Charles Rann Kennedy collection has been received by the UCLA Department of Special Collection from Miss Margaret Gage, executrix of the Kennedy estate. The new material includes letters written to Kennedy (from such persons as Shaw, Chesterton, and Hall Caine), typescripts of plays, published books, clippings, and personal belongings of the Kennedy family.

A conference of fifty-one librarians of federal government agencies in Southern California and representatives of research and development organizations and college, university, and public libraries was held on the UCLA campus on July 27. It was called at the request of Charles A. H. Thomson, Project Director of the Brookings Institution, to discuss plans for a survey soon to be made of the library facilities in the departments and agencies of the federal government. Luther H. Evans will serve as senior consultant for the project, which is to be financed by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, and which is expected to be completed early in 1961. Conference members discussed various problems: obtain-

ing recognition and support for government and special research libraries; distinctions necessary between literature search and information retrieval; the serious shortage of new recruits to technical and government librarianship; the shrinking space and facilities of some government libraries; and the needs for government depository libraries in Southern California, for periodical depositories, and for a comprehensive regional depository.

At the Huntington Library the Gilbert Davis Collection of British drawings and water colors has been acquired. There are approximately seventeen hundred drawings representing the work of close to four hundred artists, including Constable, Gainsborough, Rowlandson, Turner, Girtin, and Palmer. University of California, Santa Barbara College, reports that their collection of the works of Samuel Beckett will soon include all of this author's works.

The headquarters and library of the Francis Bacon Foundation will move early in 1960 to a new building now under construction near the Honnold Library in Claremont. The library, presently located in Pasadena, is one of the most extensive Bacon collections in existence.

November and December marked the dedication of three libraries. On Saturday, November 14, Loyola University held dedication ceremonies for the Charles Von Der Ahe Library. On November 11 the American Philosophical Society dedicated its new Library Hall, and on December 3 Valley College, Van Nuys, dedicated its new library.

There have been many changes in library personnel at the colleges and universities since July, 1959. Honnold Library announced the following new appointments: Miss Helen M. Smith, Assistant Professor of Music at Pomona College, joined the Honnold Special Collections Staff as Music Librarian, part time. W. Royce Butler, a recent Berkeley graduate, is the new Head of the Order Department. Mr. William R. Eshelman, of Los Angeles State College has announced the following appointments: David E. Ball, MLS, California, 1955, Super-

vising Acquisitions Librarian; Clayton Brown, MA, BLS, California, 1954, Supervising Circulation Librarian; Ellenore Caverhill, California, 1942, Fine Arts Librarian; Irving Cohen, MSLS, USC, 1959, Assistant Fine Arts Librarian; Josephine Fabilli, California, 1933, Supervising Reference Librarian; Ruben Kugler, Ph.D., MSLS, USC, 1959, Assistant Reference Librarian; Marion Rice, MSLS, USC, 1959, Assistant Reference-Science and Technology Librarian; George Rolling, MSLS, USC, 1955, Catalog Librarian; Simone Vitale, LTH, Theological University Pius XI, Assistant Catalog Librarian; Phillip Wesley, MSLS, USC, 1959, Assistant Serials Circulation Librarian.

University of California, Davis reports the following: Mr. J. R. Blanchard, Librarian returned at the end of July after four months spent in South America. During most of this period he was at Santiago, Chile, where, under Rockefeller auspices, he was assisting in the organization of a library for the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture; George M. Bailey resigned September 15 after four years of service in the Reference Department of the Library. He has accepted a position at Northwestern University as Chief of Reference and Special Services. Filling the vacancy will be Donald Ranstead, who will serve as Specialist in the Social Sciences. Another new member of the Reference Department at Davis is Miss Angelina Martinez, who joined the staff on September 1. Miss Martinez comes from Costa Rica, where she has been librarian of the Inter American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Paul Wonner is on six month leave of absence touring Europe. Mrs. Jeanette Stanford Bottari has returned to the Catalog Department to assist during his absence. Mr. Marjan Merala commenced work November 1. He comes from the John Crerar Library, replacing Mr. Edward Wiseblood who accepted a position with the Oxnard Schools.

From Taft College, Agneta Hagen returned to Denmark on August 3 to resume her position as head librarian at Askov College. At Fresno State, the following new staff members have been an-

nounced; Louise Stull, U. of Illinois, Curriculum Librarian; Erland Jacobsen, UC, Reference Department; Marjorie Reeves, UC, Reference Department; Edith Ligeti, USC, Reference Department; Alexander Beck, UC, Circulation Department. In December, Miss Minnie A. Seng, Head of the Circulation Department, resigned to accept a position with the H. W. Wilson Co. George H. Ollikkala has been appointed head of the Circulation Department and Government Publications. Abraham Tom joins the staff in the Reference Department and Government Publications.

The good news comes from La Verne College that Dr. Willis H. Kerr who has been ill for several months, has greatly improved as of early December, and anticipates getting back to his desk before long.

New members on Immaculate Heart College Staff: Paula Graw, USC, '59, as Serial Librarian; Yvonne Leonard, USC, '57, as Circulation Librarian.

At La Verne College Philip Choy, USC, 1959, joined the staff as cataloger.

New appointments at the Stanford University Libraries are as follows: Mrs. Joyce Ball, Junior Librarian in the Document Library of the Stanford University Libraries; Mrs. Florence Furst, has been appointed Chemistry Librarian; Richard D. Johnson, previously a member of the staff of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division has joined the Catalog Division as a Senior Librarian; Mrs. Dorothy Diaz has also joined the Catalog Division as a Junior Librarian; Miss M. Audrey Brown has been appointed Junior Librarian in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, as has Daniel Diaz; Mrs. Elizabeth Carter has been appointed Junior Librarian in the Lane Medical Library.

Mills College reports the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Potter, Librarian until 1937. Mrs. Potter was a graduate of the University of California and the New York State Library School, taught at the University of Wisconsin Library School, and was Head Cataloger of the Oakland Public Library, and Librarian of the American Library in Paris before coming

to Mills. She was the author of two books, *San Francisco Skyline* and *The Lure of San Francisco* as well as numerous articles. After retirement she made her home in Piedmont, California. Her will leaves \$2,000 to the Mills College Library.

From UCLA come the following personnel notes: Dr. Andrew H. Horn has returned to UCLA from which he holds three degrees, to serve as the first officer of the new School of Library Service. His responsibility is to set up the curriculum and procedures in preparation for the School's opening in September, 1960. Since 1954, when Dr. Horn was Assistant Librarian at UCLA, he has been Librarian at the University of North Carolina and at Occidental College. Also at UCLA, Eberhard Baer, UCLA, 1957, and UC School of Librarianship, MA in Slavic Languages, Harvard, has joined the staff of the Catalog Department; Miss Lisi Melkus, MA, UC, is a new staff member of the Biomedical Library, Catalog Section; James R. Cox, degrees from Stanford and Berkeley, has been appointed Head of the Circulation Department.

Miss Charlotte Georgi has been named Librarian of the new Graduate School of Business Administration Library; Fred J. Heinritz has been appointed Geology Librarian; Edwin H. Kaye has been designated Librarian of the Institute of Industrial Relations; Miss Frederica Sedgwick joined the staff of the Bureau of Governmental Research; James G. Davis has come to the staff of UCLA's College Library; Anthony F. Hall has filled a newly created position, designed to provide professional help for the Institute of Industrial Relations Library and for UCLA's two Assistant Librarians; Hans Bart has joined the staff of the Catalog Department and Edmond Mignon has been appointed to the staff of the Interlibrary Loans Section of the Reference Department. Lawrence Clark Powell, University Librarian, has been asked to serve on a board of seven Consulting Editors to assist Eric Moon, new Editor of the Library Journal.

On Saturday, November 21, 1959, the University of Redlands Library was host

to the Southern Section of College, University and Research Libraries, California Library Association, at its Fall meeting. Mr. William Conway, president of the section, presided and introduced Miss Evelyn Huston, California Institute of Technology who moderated a panel on the accreditation of college libraries, title for which was: "What's behind the Paint?". Panel members were: Reverend Charles Dollen, University of San Diego; Dr. Raymond Rydell, San Fernando State College; and Mr. William Eshelman, Los Angeles State College.

Bakersfield College is the recipient of eight dual track tape recorders, purchased with National Defense Education Act funds.

At Pacific Union College Mr. C. H. Casey is the new Reference Librarian. The U.S. Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey announces the appointment of Assistant Professor Paul Spinks to the position of Chief of the Classified Materials and Technical Reports Section. Fullerton Junior College Library has a new staff member: Mr. William T. Whitney, Circulation Librarian, Columbia University Graduate School of Library Science, 1959. At Modesto Junior College Miss Melissa Rose has joined the staff in capacity of Loan Librarian. Miss Nita Lavaggi has been granted a travel leave for the second semester. Mrs. Gloria Kast, formerly Librarian at American River Junior College is now on a Smith Mundt grant as an American School Librarian in Quito, Ecuador. Fred Osborne, formerly Head Librarian, Liberal Arts Division, at Long Beach City College, is now Librarian of the new Junior College, Cabrillo Junior College, at Watsonville. Bess Olson has been appointed Head Librarian, Liberal Arts Division, and Vida Snow, Librarian in the Liberal Arts Division. Gerald Brogan is Head Librarian, Business and Technology Division, Long Beach City College.

A new training program for Library Assistants was recently approved by the Los Angeles City Board of Education for inclusion in the curriculum at Trade-Technical College. This course includes a major of eighteen hours: Library Serv-

ices (2 units); Library Resources (2 units), Ordering Procedures (2 units), Circulation Procedures (2 units) Cataloging Techniques (2 units); Communications Media (3 units), Office Orientation (2 units) and Book Binding and Book Repair (3 units). Related courses leading to the Associate of Arts degree will be added to the major for the total of 60 units of work. The Guidance Center at Trade-Technical College in Los Angeles can furnish more information.

Mt. San Antonio College has announced a Library Clerk major for vocational students who wish to receive the Associate of Arts Degree. Four semesters of Library Science classes are correlated with related courses in Business Education plus selected classes in related fields. One semester of internship in a cooperating library culminates the program.

Mrs. Katharine G. Pedley, Catalog Librarian, City College of San Francisco, has returned from a year's leave of absence, during which she worked as a school librarian in the American Army School overseas at Heidelberg, Germany. During the year she continued working on a study of the Dead Sea Scrolls from a Librarian's Point of View. She was able to visit the site, and her paper, "*The Library at Qumran*" is to appear in the issue of *Revue de Qumran*, No. 5 to be published in Paris during the winter. Santa Rosa Junior College Library has a new assistant Librarian, Miss Lois Newman who will be in charge of reference work.

Mrs. Gordon Little, BSL, Simmons College, formerly Ruth A. Ogilvie, is the new Librarian at Santa Barbara City College. Miss Suzanne Hildebrand, Columbia University, has been appointed Assistant Librarian at Yuba College. At Fulton Memorial Library, La Sierra College, Dr. Hope H. Hayton, Reference Librarian, is on a year's leave. Miss Grace Prentice has recently joined the staff at La Sierra. Mr. Robert Brundin, UC, 1959, began work at San Jose City College Library in September, 1959.

At Westmont College, John E. Kephart became Librarian, September 1, 1959.

(*Academic Notes . . .* Page 77)

Foreign Languages At the Reference Desk

BY RAYMUND F. WOOD

ONE HEARS A GOOD DEAL of talk nowadays, especially since the Sputnik incident of 1957, about the value of foreign languages. After nearly half a century of neglect, French and German are once again in the ascendent, cresting the wave of current popularity along with some perhaps more basic subjects like science, and mathematics, and engineering. Our modern educators, having made a complete about-face from their former position, are now leaning over backwards in their attempts to emphasize the importance of "Languages, Modern," as the *Readers' Guide* so neatly puts it, and they are not afraid to make an occasional, though discreet, bow in the general direction of the once despised and ignored Latin and Greek.

Part of the impetus towards this new trend is the gloomy picture being painted by some of our current "view-with-alarm" writers. The young Russian lad, they claim, is equally at home among the intellectuals of Moscow, or Cairo, or Paris, or Madrid, whereas a typical American travelling on the Continent, when asked a simple question in French or German, can come up with no better reply than an uneducated "Huh?"

To remedy this dreadful state of affairs, our educators now inform us that modern foreign languages are being vigorously squeezed into an already overcrowded secondary curriculum. The January, 1959 issue of the *California Journal of Secondary Education* devoted half the issue to a symposium on the subject. Even the elementary schools are getting into the act. French and Spanish are heavy contenders for the classroom time of many 5th and 6th graders, and there is

Ed. Note: Reference desks are pretty much alike, whether in a college or public library, if Raymund Wood's observations in this article are anywhere near accurate. He is Head of Reference Work at Fresno State College — who should know better?

even some talk of bilingual kindergartens.

How do librarians as a group react to all this? Well, of course I do not speak for all, but right here is one librarian who is ready to stand up and cheer, and even wave a little flag if necessary, to give a resounding welcome to the vanguard of the new movement.

One of the most frustrating situations in regard to foreign languages, from the Reference Department's point of view, is that many of the patrons do not even know what particular language the foreign-looking words in the text really are. I recall that one of the choicest passages in that delightfully humorous essay by Stephen Leacock, "Homer and Humbug," is the one in which the author states that after several years of classical studies he became so proficient that he could select at random a page of any classical text and tell at a glance whether it was Latin or Greek. I only wish all patrons of our Reference Desk could do as well.

Perhaps the funniest situation I can recall took somewhat the form of the following dialog:

Patron: (holding a book out of sight)
"Excuse me, can you read Latin?"

Librarian: "Well, perhaps I can help you."

Patron: (suspiciously, and still concealing the page of the book) "Are you sure you can?"

Librarian: (confident in the recollection of five or more years of classical studies behind him) "Yes, I am fairly sure I can help you."

Patron: "Well then, tell me what this means" (pointing to the lines in the text where the author, to put over his point, had quoted the most famous of all lines of medieval Italian, "Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate").

Librarian: (gently, and with a touch of sadness in his voice) "I think per-
(*Foreign Languages . . . Page 75*)

FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

BY MRS. HELEN THOMPSON

"IT'S VERY, VERY INTERESTING to watch American life, to learn American ways and customs, to see human relationships and family life in your country." This is what Lee Choon-hee, Catalog Librarian, National Assembly Library, Seoul, Korea, says after two months of his eleven-month stay in Riverside.

Mr. Lee joined the Riverside Public Library staff in September. Sponsored by the Riverside Library, he is the twenty-first foreign librarian to be invited by an American library to participate in the Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Libraries.

The program, developed two years ago, is sponsored by the Department of State and the International Relations Committee of the Special Libraries Association and the American Library Association. Administrative work is handled by the Library of Congress for the Department of State.

The broad objective of the program is to increase mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and other countries. Professionally, the foreign librarian, through participation in library operations, is afforded an opportunity to become acquainted with the philosophy, techniques, and administration of American library service and to exchange professional knowledge with his American colleagues. Under the sponsorship of the American library he will become, temporarily, a working member of an American community and be able to study its daily life and its basic social, cultural, professional, economic and political institutions.

Returning from the CLA Conference in Sacramento, Mr. Lee was enthusiastic about the sessions, the exchanges he had with other librarians, and the capital city

Ed. Note: Helen Thompson is Public Relations Librarian at Riverside Public Library. It is hoped that many other California Libraries will take advantage of the foreign librarians exchange program after reading about Riverside's experience.



Albert Charles Lake, Director Riverside Public Library, meets Lee Choon-hee upon his arrival in the city where he will spend the next 11 months as a member of the library staff.

itself. He compared CLA with KLA, the Korean Library Association. "Yours is much, much larger. We have a one-day conference, once a year. KLA's membership is about 300."

"We have just two committees in the KLA," Mr. Lee continued. "One is a technical committee responsible for technical processes in libraries and the other is legislative. We have no laws for libraries in Korea and the legislative committee is responsible for drawing up and proposing library legislation."

"But you—my, you have many, many committees. And your meetings cover such a variety of subjects. You discuss such things as library service for the aged and interlibrary loans. These are not topics for discussion in Korea because we have not yet developed much more than technical service. In Korea our conference outlines the year's work for the librarians and the two committees then meet monthly. Here, it seems, your discussion is more general and there is no outline of responsibilities for the year."

Of Sacramento, Mr. Lee said that he found the people of the city very "active." And he was happy indeed to have

the opportunity to see the state capital and state library.

At the Riverside Public Library Mr. Lee works in most departments. Regularly he spends his mornings in reference and his afternoons in technical services. An unknown part of library work to the visitor from Korea is the county library system. This service does not exist in his country and smaller towns do not have branch libraries. But he is introduced to this service in Riverside through his work in the county department and has already visited some of the county branch libraries.

In the technical services department he works with the head cataloger, both cataloging new books and revising. "Your basic system is the same as ours," he said. "We both use the Dewey classification. In my library in Seoul we do not get Library of Congress cards and I would very much like to have these for Korea. In fact, when I was in Washington I visited the Library of Congress and then inquired about the catalog cards. If it doesn't take too long to receive them in Korea and if the cost is not too great, I hope to be able to arrange for them when I get home."

Mr. Lee has already discovered many techniques and services he would like to develop in Korea. "I am especially grateful for the reference experience I am gaining. This is very valuable to me for in Korea reference is the most underdeveloped of services. I hope to be able to develop service as you have in America when I return." In the reference department Mr. Lee not only mans the reference desk but takes his share of book reviews and participates in the book selection meetings each week.

Shortly after Mr. Lee's arrival in Riverside bookmobile service was started. "This is a new experience for me. I have not seen a bookmobile or the operation of one. I would very much like to have one in Korea."

Summing up his first impressions at the Riverside Library Mr. Lee said, "The variety of experiences on American library service is extremely valuable. I am so glad to have the chance to see and

practice the many operations of an American library and I want to adapt many I am learning when I return to Korea."

Turning from business to impressions of the American way of life Mr. Lee finds customs much different. In his opinion Americans seem bound by mechanization. "Everybody is very busy making money." He thinks that too little time is given money, buying things, getting more money to spiritual activities or just plain time out for philosophizing.

He adds, "It was a revelation, however, when I was with Mr. Lake and others in Sacramento. I found that some people in America are still interested in discussing and thinking about philosophical subjects. I think, now, that the intellectuals are thinking people, but the average citizen is too busy making money."

Other impressions Mr. Lee has of American life concern the family. He thinks some Americans are too liberal with their young people. "American teenagers seem to be free of their parents," he says. In Korea an eighteen-year-old girl must obtain permission before she can go out at night and this is often very hard to do. If she does succeed in gaining parental permission for a night out, (For Mutual Understanding . . Page 74)



Mr. Lee has friendly conversation with patron while helping on a reference problem.

Sort-A Interesting!

BY CHARLOTTE OAKES

"FIRST IN THE NATION" is the distinction of CLA-SORT as the pioneer SORT organization established on a state or regional level in the United States. What do the initials CLA-SORT stand for? CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION — STAFF ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE. It is also the first round table established in the California Library Association.*

Explaining the purpose and work of the organization, its Manual of Procedure names the following objectives of SORT:

1. To encourage the formation of staff organizations.
2. To act as a clearing house for information about staff organizations.
3. To bring staff organizations of library employees into closer relationship so as to foster mutual cooperation.
4. To cooperate with all C.L.A. sections and committees and other organizations which are set up to study and act upon personnel problems.
5. To study and examine matters of general interest relating to staff welfare and personnel practices and to promote the study of staff-administrative cooperative relationships.
6. To promote participation in C.L.A. by all staff members, professional and non-professional.
7. To foster the interest of non-professionals in librarianship as a career.
8. To cooperate with A.L.A.—SORT in all matters.

As an example of objective No. 5 in this list, CLA-SORT made a very inter-

*For history of its organization, see *California Librarian*, July 1958, p. 179.

Ed. Note: Charlotte Oakes was Secretary for CLA-SORT during 1959 and her past experience as President of the Pasadena Public Library Staff Association has brought her added interest in staff organizations. She is currently Head, Technical Processes Division of the Pasadena Public Library.

esting and helpful survey this year. In answer to a specific request by the staff of a large California municipal library, this survey was undertaken because SORT is an organization representing all types of libraries and is actively concerned with promoting the interests of staff members and also of staff-administrative relationships. The survey investigated the policies of libraries governing the attendance of library staff members at professional library meetings. It is known that there is great variance in policy and practice regarding this matter. In some situations limitations must be made in the number of staff allowed to attend library meetings, in some cases expenses are paid in whole or in part to staff members, and also in some cases time is allowed staff members for attendance at meetings.

In May 1959 CLA-SORT through its Steering Committee sent out a questionnaire to selected California libraries surveying this question. The questionnaire was mailed to 93 libraries in the state. The selection for the mailing list was made from the directory of libraries listed in the latest *News Notes of California Libraries* and questionnaires were sent to all libraries having five or more staff members. Public libraries, county libraries, college and university libraries were included but not school and special libraries. 62 replies were received making a two-thirds response.

The survey consisted of the following questions:

- a) Are there limitations on the number of people in a library allowed to attend conventions?
- b) How are representatives chosen (by percentage, seniority or some other method)?
- c) Are expenses paid by the city, county, college or university?
- d) If not, are people allowed to go at their own expense?
- e) Is time allowed to go at their own expense?

3. Are restrictions based on a time element?
4. a) Are restrictions based on a geographic element?
- b) Or, are people allowed to go within a radius of a stated number of miles?
5. Are individuals who are normally restricted from attending conventions allowed to attend if they hold office or committee appointments?
6. Are these policies a new development or have they been established for some time?
7. What steps, if any, is your library taking to get present regulations changed?

The replies to the questionnaire showed that the overwhelming majority of California libraries are generally liberal in regard to their policy of attendance at professional meetings. The ratio was 4 to 1 that there were no limitations to the number of people allowed to attend a convention and this applied to all types of libraries. The limitations necessarily imposed in some libraries are mostly based on logical difficulties involved such as small size of staff or budgetary problems. It was found that the majority of replies stated that expenses are paid in whole or in part by the city, county, college or university, particularly for the Head Librarian. Wherever expenses are not paid, time is most always given to staff members to attend at their own expense. A few libraries answered that a budget increase was being requested for this purpose. The SORT Steering Committee hopes that the results of this survey may help some libraries in rethinking and revising their present policy regarding this important professional consideration. A summary report of the replies to the survey is available from the SORT Secretary to any interested person.

The SORT Steering Committee realizes that this survey was neither definitive nor all-inclusive of California libraries. However, it seems to be broadly representative of the policies of California libraries generally and, as a reliable sampling, might prove helpful to libraries. No conclusions

as to recommended policies were intended to be made by the Committee.

As stated previously, Staff Organizations Round Table was the first Round Table established in the California Library Association. It is just completing its second year of operation. The executive body of the Round Table is a Steering Committee of seven members elected at the annual meeting in October for a two-year term taking office on January first. Its first President was James R. Cox of U.C.L.A. Library and he was followed this year by Abraham L. Orenstein of the Riverside Public Library both of whom served diligently and faithfully as members of the Organizing Committee for the two arduous years preceding the actual establishment of SORT. SORT holds its annual meeting at the CLA annual convention in October, and sponsors meetings at various CLA district meetings throughout the state. At its first annual meeting held in Long Beach October 30, 1958 Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell, Librarian, U.C.L.A., spoke admirably on the subject "Administration in One Easy Lesson". "Men and Management" was the subject of the speech by Prof. Melville Dalton, U.C.L.A., at the SORT meeting held in May 1959 at the Southern District meeting held at U.C.L.A. SORT held its second annual meeting October 23, 1959 at the CLA convention in Sacramento. The program consisted of a speech entitled "Staff Work in Industry: Insights and Techniques in the Training of Supervisors" given by Mr. Robert Oliver, Director of the Management Development Program of the Hughes Aircraft Corporation.

CLA-SORT looks forward to its third year in 1960 under the leadership of Mrs. Martha Van Horn as President (from Kern County Public Library) with hopes for long strides toward further progress. More programs planned for the interest and benefit of staff members, professional and non-professional, of all library staffs in this large state; more staff associations organized and assisted; service to staff associations wherever need arises — these and more will be in the prospectus for "SORT in '60".

CLA Trustee Awards For 1959

BY THELMA F. PASSO

MRS. DOROTHY HARRY of Newport Beach and Edmond W. Cole of San Leandro were recipients of the 1959 Trustee Awards of the California Library Association. They were instrumental in obtaining new buildings for the public libraries in their respective cities.

The winners, both local trustees, were announced and presented with citations at the annual Trustees and Friends of Library Luncheon, October 23, 1959, during the annual CLA conference in Sacramento.

Dr. Alan Covey, president of CLA, made the presentation. Miss Thelma Passo, librarian of the San Bruno Public Library, was chairman of the Trustee Citation Committee.

The awards carry honor for the com-

Ed. Note: Thelma F. Passo is Librarian of the San Bruno Public Library and served as Chairman of the Trustee Citations Committee during 1959.

munity as well as for the individual. They are based on the trustee's outstanding, specific contribution which has resulted in definite improvement in library service in his own community, in a county or state agency, or in library legislation.

An energetic woman who "saw a need and caused others to see it" is Mrs. Harry, of whom Newport Beach City Librarian Dorothy Sheely wrote, "Without her assistance, the Corona del Mar Branch Library would not be in existence today."

As a member of the Newport Beach Library Board for five years, Mrs. Harry recognized the need for a branch in the resort town of Corona del Mar. She presented two centrally-located lots to the city, prompting a bond issue for the purchase of four additional lots for a proposed library headquarters.

When the bond issue failed, Mrs. Harry's two lots were sold for \$17,000, which



Officiating at the ribbon-cutting ceremony dedicating the Corona del Mar Branch is Trustee Citation winner Mrs. Dorothy Harry, left. Assisting are Mayor Pro Tem Charles Hart and Librarian Dorothy Sheely.



Mr. Edward W. Cole, President of the Board of Library Trustees of the San Leandro Public Library and winner of the coveted CLA Trustee Citation for 1959, discusses plans of the new San Leandro Public Library building with Library Director Stephen D. Ewing, right.

inspired gifts and donations from organizations and individuals.

Mrs. Harry worked closely with the public, bringing further donations and enthusiasm for the new project. She donated her home for meetings, attended CLA and ALA meetings, and worked consistently to increase interest in the future branch library. A branch library, financed 90 per cent by gifts, was dedicated in Corona del Mar in July, 1959.

Mrs. Harry is active in other civic projects. Several years ago, she made two life-sized Santa Claus figures for little neighbor girls. The idea grew. Last year, she and her helpers made 94 life-sized Santas for her residential section, which won the award for the Forty Miles of Smiles on the Coast. She is prominent in the Civic League, hospital auxiliary, International School of Dance, and helped the Friends of the Library get a good start.

Mr. Cole, chairman of the San Leandro Library Board of Trustees since 1952, was a leader in obtaining a new library-

community center for his city of 66,700 persons.

"His infectious enthusiasm was caught by the public, and so much interest was stirred that the building program was expanded to include a community center with meeting rooms, small auditorium, an art studio, and an audio-visual room," reported Stephen D. Ewing, San Leandro library director. "The new San Leandro Community Library Center, to be completed in 1960, will stand as a monument to his ability to inspire a whole community to action on behalf of their public library."

Mr. Cole also has prompted the addition of two branch libraries and three bookmobile stops during his term of office. A \$150,000 appropriation has been made for future branches.

Despite the fact that his duties as an official of Pacific Telephone Company keep him very busy, Mr. Cole has given unstintingly of his time to attend city council meetings, to address community

(Trustee Awards . . . Page 77)

Use and Handling of Government Maps in Libraries

BY ANNE MUELLER

GOVERNMENT MAPPING STARTED with the great national surveys of the eighteenth century, resulting from the need for military maps at a time of almost continuous warfare. Although detailed maps were originally for military purposes, they came to have other uses. Because engineers, geologists, foresters, planners, tourists, and others found these maps indispensable, governments undertook to produce them even in countries where the military needs were less important, as in the United States. As governmental functions expanded, many agencies began conducting special surveys, with the result that they now produce geological, economic, climatic, and other specialized maps. Today the government is the chief producer of maps in almost every country, and surveying and mapping are recognized as government responsibilities.

Approximately three-fourths of all maps published today are issued by national, state, or local governments. Although more than twenty branches of the federal government are concerned with map-making and publish maps in considerable numbers, a half dozen major producers account for most of the cartographic output. Work of all these agencies is correlated by the Map Information Office, a central and authoritative source of map information, which answers requests concerning map acquisition and maintenance of collections, and supplies specific data for professional and technical requirements.

World War II added to the map and global consciousness of the American

people. It stimulated an enormous expansion of map-making activities on the part of governments to serve military needs. Probably more maps were produced and printed during the last five war years than in the entire period up to that time.

In order to supply the Army with maps, a new and extremely enterprising agency, the Army Map Service, operating under the Corps of Engineers, was established. It collected, indexed, and reproduced some 40,000 maps of all kinds, including the sets of many of the topographic maps of foreign governments.

A more compelling influence, perhaps, than World War II was the depository program of the Army Map Service, through which several hundred libraries throughout the country acquired thousands of surplus war map sheets. Such series are essential to a large public or college library reference collection. They are neither necessary nor practical in a small or medium-sized library, however, because of lack of use and expense entailed in processing and storing them. Final selection of any kind of maps must depend, of course, on the type of library and the community served.

In June, 1950, the pressure of work prompted the AMS to discontinue the map depository program. Because of continued interest and inquiries about the program's resumption, the AMS sent out a questionnaire to the depository libraries. As a result, the AMS has been reactivated, and participating libraries have subscribed to the new terms. Libraries which did not receive the earlier maps can no longer obtain them from the AMS, but can arrange for a transfer from one of the institutions holding duplicate copies of the maps prior to 1945. We have a duplicate set available to the first library requesting it.

The most important maps of the various governments are the large-scale topo-

Ed. Note: Anne Mueller, author of this unique paper presented at the Southern Documents Committee meeting at Occidental College in November, 1958, is a member of the History Department at Los Angeles Public Library. Readers may also wish to refer to the article "File 'em & Find 'em" by Robert Ragsdale which appeared in the July 1957 issue of CL on page 163.

graphic maps. The Geological Survey is responsible for mapping and publishing the topographic sheets for the United States. Essential to any problem dealing with the use of land, they are indispensable to railroad and highway builders; construction engineers; foresters; hikers; city, state, and federal planners; students; and to anyone in need of large scale, accurate, and detailed maps. Of particular interest to tourists are the National Park maps, covering most of the national parks, monuments, and historic sites.

The regular topographic sheets come on depository. However, some of the special series and reprints must be ordered. The largest libraries should have the maps covering all the states west of the Mississippi River or the western states or just California with perhaps Arizona and Nevada. Small libraries won't need more than just a few maps of the local areas, depending on the type of library and demands made upon it.

The Status of Topographic Mapping, a folder describing topographic maps and symbols, and index maps showing the areas covered by published maps for each state are available from the Geological Survey.

In addition to the G.S. state indexes, the California Division of Water Resources publishes an index to topographic mapping in California, which combines under one cover information with respect to topographic mapping produced by the various agencies carrying on mapping programs in California, including aeronautical charts and special maps and series. Supplements are issued as new maps are available.

Since 1954 the Geological Survey has also been publishing a special topographic series for the U.S. on the scale of 1:250,000. An index to this series is available on request from the U.S.G.S. Medium-sized libraries might want to consider these for California and small libraries for local areas.

Then there is a base map for each state which shows no relief and only a minimum of detail: cities and towns; state, county, and reservation boundaries; township lines of the public land survey; rail-

roads; and streams. There are also some shaded relief and some contour maps for a number of the states. All of these must be ordered. They are listed on the backs of the state indexes and in *New Publications of the Geological Survey*.

The Geologic Branch of the Survey publishes the geological quadrangles, which are useful for general scientific, economic, and engineering purposes. There are also geologic maps for many of the states. They are not always issued separately, but sometimes in reports, bulletins, papers, etc. The State Geological Surveys are also responsible for still others. A list of the geologic maps published by these various agencies may be found in *Publications of the Geological Survey*.

Index to Geologic Mapping in the U.S. outlines in color the areas in the state for which geologic maps have been published. A text, printed on the margin of the same sheet, gives the source of publication, scale, date, and author of each geologic map.

Large libraries will want the state geologic and quadrangle maps. Medium-sized libraries might want the state geologic map or perhaps quadrangles for local areas.

The Geological Survey also produces oil and gas maps of the United States and some states and oil and gas investigations. Only the largest libraries will need these.

The special topographic and geological quadrangles and charts are sold by the Geological Survey. For states west of the Mississippi River orders are sent to the Denver Federal Center and for those east to Washington, D.C.

A comprehensive catalog entitled *Publications of the Geological Survey* devotes a section to Maps and Charts; many of which are described. The list is complete except for the topographic quadrangles. It is revised every five years — the latest having been published last spring. New publications that are being currently printed by the Geological Survey are announced in a monthly list known as *New Publications of the Geological Survey*. This latter also includes topographical

maps. Non-depository special sheets, series, and other G.S. maps may also be found on the individual state topographic indexes.

The Bureau of Land Management compiles a series of state maps covering the public land states and issues annually a large wall-map of the U.S. These have general use as state maps and are usually colorful. They show the extent of the public domain; national parks, monuments, and forests; Indian and military reservations; bird and game preserves; and boundaries of national reclamation and reservation projects. The maps and current editions of Price List 53 on Maps, which lists them, are available from the Superintendent of Documents. Smaller libraries might consider California only and perhaps the bordering states.

The most important international map is the International Map of the World on the scale of 1:1,000,000, familiarly known as the "Millionth Map." This is the best general map proposed to cover the world and is a standard basis for research. It shows principal cities, railroads, highways, streams, and political boundaries.

The U.S.G.S. has been publishing those for the United States. The maps, as well as an index of maps published so far, are available from the Geological Survey. The American Geographical Society published those for Hispanic America, and a list and maps are available from them. The International Map Co. of New York is the agent for these.

All large libraries will want this important map series. Medium and small-sized should consider California or local areas.

Nautical charts are the road maps of the seas and waterways. They are published primarily for navigational use, portraying water areas rather than land.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey publishes charts of the harbors and coastal waters of the U.S. and its possessions in four series. Of these the harbors are the largest-scale charts and are intended to meet the needs of local navigation. Since they show much fuller hydrographic and topographic detail than the charts of the

other three series, they have general reference use in addition to that of navigation.

Large libraries should endeavor to cover the western United States and large areas and important ports only for the eastern United States. Small and medium-sized libraries can dispense with these.

The nautical charts are available at the regional offices of the Survey as well as from dealers in marine supplies and equipment. The *Catalog of Nautical Charts and Related Publications*, also available from the Survey, lists, with prices, the nautical publications of the U.S. and its possessions.

The Hydrographic Office publishes similar charts for the waters and harbors of the rest of the world. Their use would be the same for foreign waters as those of the C.G.S. for domestic.

It would be wise for large libraries to build up a collection of the Pacific Ocean, China, Japan, etc., and to obtain the most important general and special charts and leading ports of the world and strategic islands. Small and medium-size libraries would not need them.

There is no free distribution of charts and publications. They are for sale by the Hydrographic Office or its authorized agents. The rather elaborate *Index Catalog of Nautical Charts and Publications* is available for \$3 from the Hydrographic Office.

Air maps for civilian use are compiled and published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Sectional Air Charts, which cover the U.S. in 87 sheets, are extremely useful for general reference. They have a uniform scale of 1:500,000, and areas are the same size. This series is still basic for private and commercial air navigation in the U.S. A few local charts have been issued on the scale of 1:250,000.

The World Aeronautical Chart series is the first to provide complete world coverage on the scale of 1:1,000,000. The U.S.C.G.S. produces and publishes coverage for the U.S., its territories, and possessions. The U.S. Air Force's Aeronautical Chart and Information Center is responsible for coverage of the rest of the world, but these are also sold by the C.G.S. Only outstanding and distinctive

topographic and hydrographic features are shown, such as cities, landmarks, railroads, roads, rivers, and altitude. These charts are useful in supplementing other topographic series. Indexes for the WAC are found on the backs of the charts. There is a separate index for the sectional charts.

Small and medium-sized libraries will not need aeronautical charts. Only the largest libraries will find these useful as supplements to other maps. The special G.S. series on the scale of 1:250,000 are more detailed and more recent.

Within the last few years a new and interesting cartographic project has been emerging in various countries in the form of a National Atlas, providing a comprehensive survey of the physical, economic, cultural, and human aspects of a single country. Most of these atlases are issued in loose-leaf form with the publication and distribution of individual sheets.

In 1955 the Committee on a National Atlas of the United States recommended that U. S. government agencies issuing maps showing cultural, economic, and physical data standardize the sheet size for the development of a National Atlas of the U.S. Maps available so far are listed in the Price List on Maps.

The Map Information Office has been designated as a central depository for these sheets, supplying a descriptive title, scale, and place where each sheet is obtainable. This is available on request. The maps must be ordered from different sources, as there is no centralized distribution of National Atlas sheets. Large libraries should be getting this atlas.

The Assembly and Congressional District map should also be in every large library.

Large libraries should have the maps of the International Boundary Commission between the U.S., Alaska, and Canada and between the U.S. and Mexico.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census publishes state maps called Minor Civil Divisions, which show county and smaller civil divisions in existence at the time of the census. These state maps may be found in Price List 53. Only the largest libraries would need these.

The National Park Service issues maps and motorist guide maps for recreational areas. These are in the Price List on Parks. The U.S. Travel Division has maps showing the recreational areas of the U.S. under federal or state administration. They show national parks, forests, national reservations, state parks, recreational areas, and transportation lines.

The Forest Service publishes geographic maps of national forests showing resources and recreation features, roads, trails, etc. A general map showing the location of eighteen national forests in California is also available. A list of all Forest Service publications may be found in the Price List on Forests. Maps may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents. Since park and forest maps are of such general interest, medium-sized libraries might well consider maps of western parks and forests, or at least California. Even the smallest library should have those for at least local areas, if not the whole state.

Vegetation type maps for California are published by the U.S. Forest Service in cooperation with the University of California. These are available from the University of California Press. Large libraries only will want these.

Soil surveys issued by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the various state agricultural experiment stations are also important in large libraries, especially for the West. These colorful maps are by county and are depository items. The map and accompanying information provide a guide to the agriculture, climate, and geography of the area concerned. They have a wide range of usefulness for the farmer, rancher, land appraiser, engineer, student, and teacher. A list of available soil survey maps and reports for areas in California may be obtained from the Soil Conservation Service.

Although the Superintendent of Documents is the authorized sales agent of government publications, various U.S. Government agencies have been authorized to publish or reproduce for sale certain materials not sold by the Superintendent of Documents, such as maps from

the Geological Survey and nautical and aeronautical charts. Because of the resulting confusion of how and where to buy government publications, Miss Nellie Bowman, Library Consultant in the Division of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, has compiled a list of serials and other materials, including maps and charts, with information on how to obtain them. This was published in an article entitled "Publications, Maps, and Charts Sold by U. S. Government Agencies other than the Superintendent of Documents" in *Special Libraries* for February, 1953. This is a comprehensive presentation of materials that were available for distribution, and in many cases still are. It is arranged by department.

Most of the publications issued by the more than twenty map publishing agencies of the U.S. Government are described in lists issued periodically by individual departments or agencies. Price List 53, available from the Superintendent of Documents, includes a selected group of map publications, such as Minor Civil Divisions, Land Management maps, and National Atlas maps. Most official maps, however, are sold directly by the publishing agencies. Various price lists, publications, and indexes need to be consulted for sources.

Still valuable, though twenty years old, is Thiele's *Official Map Publications*. This is a bibliographical work of services in the United States and some foreign countries.

Serving as a supplement to this is "Guide to Federal Map and Chart Publications 1937-1954," which appeared in *Aspects of Librarianship*, Fall, 1955. This publication considers the scope of the map and chart publications issued by the various departments, agencies, and bureaus of the Federal Government.

Foreign countries also have extensive governmental mapping programs. The largest libraries will probably need some topographic maps of the British Isles, published by the Ordnance Survey on various scales. The quarter inch to the mile maps should prove adequate. Edward Stanford in London is the principal agent, but a list and maps may also be

obtained from the American agent, the International Map Co. of New York. Some official maps of Canada and Mexico might also be considered, where there is demand for them.

Thiele devoted five chapters to maps of foreign governments. *Foreign Maps*, by Olson and Whitmarsh, is also an excellent source. It contains descriptions and illustrations of representative maps and map series and summarizes methods of procedure in obtaining and studying them.

Practically every state government issues recreational and road maps to stimulate tourist trade; and some states have also issued geological, mineral, petroleum, soil, forest, and aeronautical maps.

The Division of Oil and Gas in the California Department of Natural Resources publishes maps of the oil and gas fields of California. They are listed in the annual reports of the State Oil and Gas Supervisor. Only large libraries need a file of these.

Soil maps of California, published by the University of California Agricultural Experiment Division, convey basic information on the soils of the area to land-owners and others interested in land use and its problems.

The official map of the state of California should be in every large library and in medium-sized libraries that can afford it. This can be found in Price List No. 5, *Official Maps of California*, sold by the Documents Section.

The State Division of Beaches and Parks publishes a map of California indicating the location of all state parks, and listing on the back the recreational facilities available at each of them. It also prepares and publishes maps of state riding and hiking trails, showing also highways, mileage, elevations, rivers, campgrounds, and spots where water is available. These are obtainable from the Division and should be accessible in all libraries.

The State Department of Fish and Game has a number of fishing maps, single copies of which may be had without charge from their local offices. *The Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is

available from the Superintendent of Documents for \$2 a year. It lacks inclusiveness, as it records only those state documents received by the Library of Congress. This is especially good for state highway maps, which are usually free. Medium-sized and even small libraries could use some of these.

Local governments publish a variety of county and city maps. In the U.S. more than 3,000 county surveyors and as many county highway departments are potential producers of maps. So also are thousands of city engineers. Checklists for city and county government maps are at present non-existent.

The ultimate aim in classifying a map collection is to arrange or group it in such a way as to place naturally related maps and map groups in convenient proximity. Because the geographical concept is the most distinctive and obvious characteristic of all maps, grouping them by area has come to be recognized as the first step in map classification. Many libraries today go no further than the purely regional arrangement of their map files. The second arrangement would be by subject.

Catalog cards may be filed into a special map file or into the general library catalog, depending upon whether or not maps are housed in a special room.

Single maps of a specific area on one sheet or in several parts may be separately cataloged and classified. These could include the base, relief, contour, geologic, oil and gas, and the land maps. No map cataloging and classification systems have as yet been generally accepted. An excellent summarization was published in the March 15, 1950, *Library Journal*, concluding with a bibliography. Clara Le Gear in her publication on *Maps: Their Care, Repair, and Preservation in Libraries* has a selected bibliography on cataloging and classification.

Loose, multi-sheet maps such as topographic sets and nautical and aeronautical charts require a great deal of sorting and arranging. There may be several thousand sheets covering the topographic set of a single country. Moreover, these may be published over a long period of years. Therefore, as new sheets appear, they

must be sorted, arranged in sequence, and interfiled with maps previously acquired.

Various techniques and procedures in sorting and arranging maps are briefly described in Mrs. Le Gear's very excellent work.

Storage and indexing are the two main problems facing a library which possesses a collection of sheet maps. Of these, storage is perhaps the more pressing, but no solution is valid which does not also solve the related one of access, which again can only be solved through indexing. Therefore storage and indexing have to be considered together.

Certain map series are filed best as a unit instead of being scattered through the geographically arranged map file. It is not necessary to catalog individually large series or groups of maps published in more or less uniform format. A card may be inserted into the catalog indicating the library's possession of the series and indexes checked to show which maps are available. Although indexes are likely to vary from series to series, they are all essentially in outline form, ruled into quadrangles corresponding with the sectional maps comprising the series and usually overprinted with the names or numbers of the individual maps. The scale, date, price, agency, and type of mapping are also sometimes indicated on these.

The advantages of using map indexes are so overwhelming that they are well worth the time and effort required to keep them current. They save a great deal of cataloging time and costs; they keep down the size of the card catalog; they are flexible so that additions and deletions can be made easily; they are easily and quickly used; and they are a helpful finding device and an indispensable reference tool.

Since there are a great many indexes for the AMS maps, a master map of the index maps called the "Index of Theater Areas" has been issued. By this method maps would be filed first by general area or continent, then country, and finally the specific region, thus being kept together by areas. Ours are arranged strictly by AMS series and then sheet number and

filed accordingly. The indexes are filed alphabetically by sheet name, the U.S. laced into one stiff-backed book by states and the foreign countries into two books. We have made an index to the indexes published and have found this method satisfactory.

Since the U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles are named instead of numbered, they are usually filed alphabetically by state and then quadrangle name, although some libraries prefer an arrangement by states and coordinates so that they are filed together by regions. We have California, Arizona, and Nevada mounted and inserted by posts into stiff-backed covers. Other states are laced into red rope folders. The sheets could also be filed in drawers, especially if they have locks or the public does not have access to them.

Geologic quadrangles, oil and gas series, and the like are usually arranged according to their number and filed in horizontal drawers or folded and kept in vertical files or pamphlet boxes.

The international or millionth map sheets are probably best filed first by continent and then by number.

The U.S.G.S. series on the scale of 1:250,000, minor civil divisions, and sectional aeronautical charts are best filed by their geographical names.

Nautical and world aeronautical charts are usually filed according to chart number. The published catalogs or index maps of issuing agencies may be checked to indicate the library's holdings.

The world aeronautical charts have indexes printed on the backs of many of the sheets. One of these can easily be checked to show what the library has. The sectional charts have a separate index.

Recreational, national park and forest maps, highway maps, etc., can be arranged in a geographical alphabet in a vertical file. We maintain an unofficial card catalog for a record of these.

Older editions of vertical file material are usually discarded and only a current file is kept. Whether or not a library chooses to discard earlier editions of other types of maps depends upon their historical value or use in the collection. In

the case of the U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles, we keep older editions only of California for historical purposes.

Maps in series with sheets of fairly uniform size can be filed in horizontal drawers with protecting folders or covers; or, if the sheets are not too large, they can be folded and put into vertical files in folders or envelopes. Highway, forest, park, and recreational maps are best kept in vertical files. Pamphlet boxes could also be used in the stacks for some folded maps.

A number of map series and sets are so voluminous that special filing equipment is imperative; and the proper selection of such equipment is highly important, not only because of the initial expense involved, but also because of problems of handling, access, and space. Mrs. Le Gear discusses in detail the factors involved.

Map librarians are almost unanimous in favoring large metal cases with shallow, horizontal drawers as the most satisfactory method of storing large map sheets, plans, and charts. In these drawers the maps may be placed in folders of heavy manila paper or at least protected with a cover. Both folders and drawers need to be clearly marked with their respective contents.

The proper selection of equipment for map rooms is so important that a great deal of consideration should be given to this aspect. Catalogs of manufacturing companies should be carefully perused, and existing map collections might be inspected if convenient. A number of companies manufacture suitable cases, such as the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. and the Library Bureau of N. Y. (Remington Rand). Most cases are made in units of five drawers, which can be stacked two, three, or four high, depending upon the size of the collection, available floor space, location of the cases, etc. With a two-unit arrangement the tops of cases can be used to spread out maps for consultation.

Unfortunately, there are a number of drawer sizes, no one of which is standard. In large collections it may be convenient to have a few oversize drawers as well as

Relief Mapping and Relief Maps

BY NORMAN J. W. THROWER

THE PURPOSE OF this paper is:

1. To trace briefly the development of techniques of relief presentation;
2. To evaluate some of the more significant of these methods as used on both Government and commercial maps at the present time;
3. To indicate the coverage of certain classes of relief maps.

It is not my intention to examine the procurement, storage and care of maps; this topic is covered in another article in this issue. (See: *Use and Handling of Government Maps in Libraires*, by Anne Mueller in this issue of *CL*). Nor will I consider the many different types of maps other than relief maps, since even a cursory examination of cadastral, population, economic, political maps, etc., is beyond the scope of this paper. Perspective-type terrain maps and also relief models will not be discussed since it is questionable whether they are maps by the strictest definition, although of great utility for particular purposes.

Some scholars have criticized the current emphasis on relief mapping. They have suggested that it might be more reasonable to fill our atlases with population maps rather than relief maps. Nevertheless, although there is an increasing interest in the cultural and human landscape, terrain mapping has in no sense lost its fundamental significance. Because of air travel there is probably more popular interest in the form of the land at present than at any previous time. The air traveler can see the general nature of earth forms; the altitude provides a reduction in scale something like that of a map.

(a) Hill and Mountain Drawing

The representation of the configuration of the land has long been one of the most challenging problems in cartogra-

phy. In fact, the earliest map which has survived has upon it a crude form of terrain representation. This early map is a clay tablet from Babylon dated approximately 2,500 B.C. It depicts a river valley, probably the Euphrates, with mountains indicated by stylized symbols. The mountains are drawn as though viewed from the side, in profile, although developed on a map base. Until a comparatively recent date, variations of this mode of representation were used to indicate major landforms on maps.

On the maps of Mercator and his followers, produced in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we find mountains represented by so-called sugar-loaf forms. Although this form of relief representation is usually less stylized than that of earlier periods, it represents no great advance in terrain mapping technique. As in the earlier maps, mountains are viewed more or less from the side, although drawn on a map which is essentially a plan view. Only the most dominant land forms are delineated, the major mountain ranges being strung like beads across the map. The rich variety of intermediate-sized and small forms, which give certain areas their distinctive character, are usually not indicated on such maps.

(b) The Contour

One of the contributions to cartography arising from the scientific revolution in Europe was the isometric-line map—that is, a map with lines passing through points of equal value. Such maps were first produced in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Although isometric lines were not first used to show elevations and depressions on the earth's surface, the device had been adapted to this purpose by 1728. For the application of the isoline to earth forms we are indebted to a Dutchman named Cruquius. Cruquius used the isometric line to show water depths-isobaths. It was some years after this utilization of the isoline technique that such lines were used to indi-

Ed. Note: As Assistant Professor of Geography at UCLA, Dr. Thrower teaches both undergraduate and graduate courses in cartography. This paper was presented at the 1958 Document Workshop.

cate dry land surfaces—the familiar contour line. A contour line is an isometric line of equal elevation above an assumed sea level surface or datum. Contour lines are quantitative symbols permitting measurement of slope as well as local relief and elevation above a datum plane. If the contour interval (that is, the vertical distance between successive contour lines) is small enough, contour maps afford a remarkably expressive picture of the form of the land for those who can interpret them. Because of the difficulty of interpretation, and because of the labor involved in surveying the many points formerly needed to construct contour maps, this form of relief representation was not really popular until about half a century ago.

(c) The Hachure

Another technique, hachuring, which was developed somewhat later than contouring, was certainly the favorite method of terrain representation during the 19th century. Hachuring was systematized by J. C. Lehman, an Austrian Army Officer and Engineer in the 1790's. Relief representation by the hachure method involves the use of a series of small strokes drawn *down* the slope rather than round the features. Each individual hachure is a line of varying width that follows the direction of greatest slope. The width of the line varies according to the steepness of the slope—the steeper the slope, the thicker the line. Unlike the hill and mountain drawing, which it resembles superficially, hachuring is a planimetrically correct method of terrain representation—this is, all parts of any feature are in their correct map position. Hachuring was the principal means of terrain representation used on the military topographic maps of the European national surveys during the last century. The same technique was also employed for the relief plates of atlases of this period.

The hachure lines have a visual quality which makes them easy to interpret, but they are not quantitative in the same sense as contours. Another great disadvantage of hachures is that in steep country they clutter the map. It is difficult to read names, the occasional spot heights

and other map information on hachure maps of such areas. In the worst examples the hachured landforms appear like hairy caterpillars, which bear little resemblance to the actual terrain. Very few hachure maps are being prepared now, but revised editions of some older hachured series are still published.

(d) Shading

The techniques of terrain representation discussed so far all involve the use of line symbols. The invention of lithography, and its development in the first half of the 19th century, made possible the production of continuous tonal variations. Such shading can be considered as area symbolization. Lithographic maps representing the surface of the earth by variations of light and shade appeared in substantial numbers in the second half of the last century. Commonly such maps are drawn to give the appearance of a light source at some particular angle, usually from the northwest.

Most of the modern techniques of terrain representation used on printed maps are adaptations or combinations of the methods already discussed (hill drawing, contouring, hachuring and shading), or have arisen as the result of advances in printing methods. Color printing, in particular, has greatly enlarged the range of possibilities.

Before discussing some of the forms of relief representation used commonly today, the important matter of map scale will be considered briefly. Much of the problem of adequacy of the various methods of terrain representation revolves around the scale of the map. Some geographers have attempted to group maps into categories according to scale, although there are no generally accepted limits to the classes.

The term *geographical* is applied to small-scale maps (those which show all, or a large portion of, the earth). Such maps, which are especially valuable for a variety of teaching purposes, include most atlas maps.

Maps of intermediate scale (for example, 1 to 1 million) are sometimes styled *chorographic* maps. These maps of intermediate scale are especially valuable

for regional planning because broad features are evident on such maps which cannot be properly appreciated on topographic maps.

Topographic is the term used for maps of large scale (those which show only a small part of the earth's surface). In its broadest sense the term topography refers to drainage, vegetation and the forms of human occupancy as well as relief features.

We will use the scale classes or groupings—geographic, chorographic, and topographic—in our discussion of contemporary relief maps.

1. *Maps of geographical scale*

(a) *Landform maps*

Physiographic or landform drawing can be looked upon as a modern form of the old hill drawing which was discussed earlier. Although modern landform drawing is much more sophisticated and based on greater knowledge of terrain than that of earlier times, it suffers from some of the same defects. The most critical of these is concerned with planimetry. Although drawn on a map base, the relief features are viewed more or less from the side—the upper parts of these features being considerably displaced from their correct map position. Because the plan view is violated in the representation of the relief features, some cartographers have refused to use the term, map, for landform or physiographic drawings, preferring the term, diagram. Generalized landform maps, often with information supplied from air photos, have been prepared by American cartographers for all the land surface of the earth. Europeans, who are used to accurate, large scale maps, have not used this technique to any great extent. Physiographic Diagrams or Landform maps give a good picture of the form of the land, and are easy to interpret. They do not provide specific information on slope nor upon elevation, except by means of selected spot heights. Some of these maps emphasize genetic aspects of landforms (volcanism, glaciation, etc.); most landform maps have been prepared in University centers and are reproduced in black and white.

(b) *Hypsometric Tint maps*

Perhaps the most widely used method of presenting land surface information on wall maps and in atlases is by means of hypsometric tints. In maps of this kind flat area symbols (colors and patterns) are applied between selected elevation levels. Frequently these colors or patterns are separated by line symbols, really generalized contours.

Maps of this general type are known variously as layer tint, altitude tint or hypsometric maps. On small scale hypsometric maps there is necessarily a great deal of simplification, and the system often degenerates into a presentation of categories of surface elevation. Details of the landforms are not shown and even major features may be lost. Even in the highest and boldest mountains depicted on such maps we get only a hint of the maze of spurs, gullies and jagged crests which often characterize these areas.

(c) *Shaded maps*

In an attempt to correct some of the defects of the altitude tint map, shading has been added to some recently published plates. This produces a more satisfactory representation than hypsometric tints without the benefit of shading, but even this rendering is often not as subtle and sophisticated as we could wish. Frequently the arbitrarily selected contour lines are emphasized by shading to give an untrue, tabular appearance to the terrain. In other areas the mountains have an unreal, rounded form.

A variation of the shaded map described above is made possible by the four color process which permits the reproduction of full color from original copy. This process has been used to a limited extent for reproducing relief maps. On the original drawing the terrain is usually painted by means of a brush or an airbrush in the desired colors. These colors are often used to represent the hues expected during the growing season rather than elevation classes. The best examples of these full-color shaded maps present an exceedingly realistic and convincing picture of the form of the land. Such maps exist for only a few parts of the earth at present but their numbers can be expected to increase.

Physiographic or Landform Drawing, Hypsometric or layer tinting, and the so-called plastic shading are the main methods of terrain representation used on small-scale or geographical maps today.

These atlas maps usually show rivers, major political boundaries, a selection of place names and major lines of transportation, in addition to relief.

2. *Maps of Chorographic Scale*

(a) International Map of the World

The most ambitious, cooperative cartographic project conceived by man is undoubtedly the International Map of the World on the Million Scale. This scale of 1 to 1 million we can regard as a chorographic or intermediate scale. The 1 to 1 million project arose from a proposal made in the late 19th century; the details were worked out in a series of European Map Conferences held in the early years of this century. Each country was to produce the maps of its own area. The International Map of the World Project is now supervised by the United Nations. Each map sheet in the series covers 4° latitude and 6° longitude (except poleward of 60°). Uniform Standards were adopted for the 1:1 million sheets; those applying to relief features include the following: contours are to be drawn on the maps, the contour intervals prescribed being 100, 200, 500, 1,000 meters, etc., not a regular interval. Hypsometric Tints progressing through 2 shades of green at the lower levels, through 3 shades of yellow at intermediate heights, with shades of brown at higher elevations, are to be used.

This color progression has become almost the standard and conventional color scheme for hypsometric maps all over the world. However, there are a number of objectionable features to this color scheme. For example, the green color suggests to some map readers a vegetation cover; of course many of the low altitude plains of the earth are notably deficient in vegetation. Cultural features, such as transportation lines and urban concentrations, which are more apt to be in lowland areas than elsewhere, are often overprinted in red on the green. Red for

cultural features is a strong cartographic convention. This red and green combination renders these maps less useful to the large number of red-green color blind individuals, than if colors other than these were used. Another objection to this conventional color scheme is that the really luminous colors, the yellows (which are most suitable for overprinting) are used for intermediate altitudes which are rarely areas of great importance. Yellow would be a better color for low altitude, with culture overprinted in red or black. Yellow for these lower elevations, rather than the green now used, would have another advantage. It would offer a very good contrast to blue which is almost universally used for hydrographic features.

Work on the 1 to 1 million maps has progressed so that coverage exists for most of the world, although the quality of the map sheets varies greatly. Notable gaps in the coverage of the 1:1 million series occur in Interior China and North America. The U.S.A. has mapped only about one-eighth of its area according to the 1 to 1 million specifications. However, a private United States scientific institute, the American Geographic Society of New York, undertook to produce and has completed 1 to 1 million-type maps of all of Latin America, over 100 map sheets.

(b) Aeronautical Charts

In addition to the coverage at chorographic scale of the 1 to 1 million International Sheets, the whole earth has been mapped at the same scale by the Aeronautical Chart Service of the United States Air Force. Although the Aeronautical Charts lack the detailed treatment of terrain characteristic of the best 1 to 1 million International Sheets, they serve well the purpose for which they were designed, namely, air navigation. Like the International 1 to 1 million maps, the United States Air Force Aeronautical Charts show relief by means of generalized contours with hypsometric tints between the contours. However, the contour interval (usually 1,000 feet) is more gross at low elevations on the Air Charts than on the International Sheets. Conven-

tional hypsometric colors are commonly used on the Air Charts.

A few of the latest revised sheets are now being improved by the use of shading in addition to the contours and hypsometric tints. Experiments are also in progress at the Aeronautical Chart Center with Terrain-Type mapping. On chorographic maps of this kind emphasis is placed on the character of the terrain, whether level, steeply sloping, etc., rather than on mere elevation. Elevation is shown by means of contours, color being reserved for terrain type irrespective of elevation above sea level. On the back of the Aeronautical Charts an index to all the sheets usually appears.

3. Topographic Maps

Although the whole world has been covered in some fashion by relief maps of both geographical and chorographic scales, only a fraction of the earth has been mapped topographically. By Topographic maps we generally mean those having a scale larger than 1 to 250,000. A usual scale for topographic maps would be 1:63,360 or 1 inch to 1 mile. The almost universal method now employed for relief representation on maps of topographic scale is the use of contours, the contour interval being in keeping with the scale of the map. Topographic mapping has been greatly facilitated by the introduction of photogrammetric methods. Generally both time and cost are reduced by the use of air photos. If the work is well done the quality of the contouring on maps based on air surveys is superior to the quality on those based entirely on ground surveys. On the 1 inch to 1 mile U.S.G.S. topographic map series the contour interval is commonly 20 feet, much better for showing relief features than the larger contour interval used on most topographic series. A 50 foot contour interval, for example, is used on British and most British colonial topographic maps. Brown or orange are the usual colors now used for contour lines.

Many people experience difficulty interpreting contours on topographic maps, especially where land forms are complex. In an effort to overcome this difficulty and also to popularize these valuable doc-

uments, shading has been added to a few selected sheets by the U.S.G.S. Such contour maps, to which shading has been applied to give the impression of a terrain illuminated from the northwest, approach the ideal in relief mapping. Only a small number of sheets selected for topographical interest are available in this form at present. Because topographic mapping in the United States has been undertaken in large measure by the Geological Survey, the emphasis has been on the physical form of the land and other distributions have been slighted to some extent. Thus, although transportation lines, settlements and roads appear on USGS maps, only gross vegetation classes are depicted, when these appear at all.

In other countries of the world, where topographic mapping is the responsibility of government agencies other than the geological survey, much more attention is commonly paid to vegetation, to surface materials, and also to land utilization and other features of the cultural landscape. Overprinting contour maps with area symbols showing such distribution, usually makes the contours less readable. However, by good choice of color and skillful printing it is possible to satisfactorily combine relief with other types of information.

Status of Topographic Mapping

Less than half of the United States and Alaska is adequately mapped for present day purposes, and only twenty-five percent is really well mapped. The States and the Federal Government share the cost of topographic mapping. At the present time Kentucky is the best mapped state in the United States, due to an accelerated program of mapping and planning in the post-war period.

Most of Europe is well or adequately mapped. National topographic surveys were first undertaken in Western Europe. Some of the European sheets are old and some of those currently used show relief by hachures. In spite of these drawbacks Europe is clearly the best mapped continent at present.

Well mapped parts of Asia include Japan, Korea and Java. India has the dis-
(*Relief Maps . . . Page 79*)

Subdivision: Southern District Quandary

BY RAYMOND M. HOLT

Almost from its inception there has been concern expressed over the size of CLA's Southern District. To many it appeared that those originally responsible for dividing up the state into library regions must have grown tired of their labors after partitioning northern and central California and simply drew a line across the map considering "all that portion remaining of the State of California shall be known as Southern District." Undoubtedly considerable more thought was attached to the districting process than this—although it is difficult to find any common denominator—geographical or otherwise.

While the great variation in size and type of libraries represented in Southern District has made for a broad program, this has, in the minds of many, been more than offset by various disadvantages inherent in the large district. For one thing, the district has proven unwieldy. It's a long way from Bridgeport to San Diego (360 miles) or from Paso Robles to El Centro (437 miles)—yet these are the four corners of the district. Besides, what does the librarian in Lone Pine have in common with the librarian of an enormous, urban library in Metropolitan Los Angeles? And, what chance is there for the branch librarian in the High Sierra town of Bridgeport to discuss mutual problems with her counterpart in the desert community of Blythe, 518 long miles to the south?

Equally perplexing is the problem of securing officers. How can any nominating committee reasonably know even a small portion of the District's 1066 members (1958 total). Besides, regardless of ability and inclination, librarians from the remoter areas are prone not to accept office because of the factor of distance.

Over the years these and a host of similar questions have prompted Southern District members to talk of subdividing into additional districts. But action has always been stopped by the difficulty

of setting down exact borders—probably the same problem which beset the original subdividers.

Last spring, however, the librarians of San Diego and Imperial counties decided to petition CLA for the creation of a new district comprised of their two counties. The required petition was signed by more than two-thirds of the CLA members residing in the area and submitted to the CLA Board which set in motion the machinery necessary for a district election. (CLA Bylaws then require that the "majority of the active members in the districts from which the proposed district would be formed" approve such a new district.) Upon counting the ballots, however, it was found that even though the voting members approved the creation of the new district by an overwhelming majority, less than half of the membership actually voted—thus defeating the new district.

Meanwhile, another area comprised of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, and referred to locally as the "Inland Empire," decided to initiate steps for carving another district out of the southern Giant. For a number of years informal meetings of the librarians in this area had been held and there seemed to be a growing regional identification.

Faced with the spectre of possible unplanned disintegration of Southern District, Miss Page Ackerman, Southern District President for 1959, called a meeting of representative librarians to discuss the problem and formulate a realistic program to meet this challenge.

Recognizing that Article XIII, Section 1, of the CLA Bylaws, states "The districts shall provide *convenient* geographical divisions for *all* members resident therein" (italics are mine) the committee agreed that (1) The present boundaries of Southern District *DO NOT* make it convenient for *all* members to meet, and (2) there is a real inequity in the distribution of CLA members among

the various districts, as shown by these 1958 figures:

Redwood	33
Golden Gate	626
Golden Empire	163
Shasta	80
Yosemite	241
Southern District	1,066

and (3) some counties within Southern District have more than the necessary 100 members within their own boundaries to form separate districts, as witness:

Imperial Co.	10
Orange Co.	84
Los Angeles Co.	697
Inyo Co.	1
Riverside Co.	28
San Bernardino Co.	66
San Diego Co.	110
San Luis Obispo Co.	15
Santa Barbara Co.	30
Ventura Co.	25

A discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of smaller divisions resulted in agreement that smaller districts would:

- 1) Provide an increased opportunity for participation in meetings and CLA affairs;
- 2) Provide increased training ground for CLA officer timber;
- 3) Enable more librarians to attend meetings;
- 4) Increase membership in CLA;
- 5) Make possible more frequent District meetings;
- 6) Make programming for District meetings easier and less costly;
- 7) Make it possible to aim programs at more specific needs of the membership.

Objections were:

- 1) Breaking down the District would tend to isolate many librarians from the broader contacts now available through the larger District;
- 2) Potential members might be discouraged from joining CLA because they would not be able to associate with librarians out of their immediate area;
- 3) Programs for small district meetings might be limited in their appeal;
- 4) CLA Board Meeting costs would increase and management would become more unwieldy with the additional officers.

Basically, the Committee agreed upon the desirability of smaller units. It then became necessary to draw the inevitable lines designating the new districts. Some boundaries seemed natural and easy, based on either geography or membership. But the real stickler was what to do about Los Angeles County with its 697 members. Until now, districts have always had borders contiguous with county boundaries. To split up a county—especially into several regions—was to establish a new precedent.

Because of the many problems posed in dividing the area into smaller districts, and because the idea would be new to many librarians residing in the area affected, it was decided that division should be approached gradually. It was suggested by Southern District's Vice - President—President-Elect, Miss Hilda Glaser, that during 1960 the Southern District meetings should be abandoned in favor of a series of regional meetings. The boundaries of these regions would be quite flexible and librarians close to the boundaries would be invited to meetings of adjacent regions, providing an opportunity for a later decision should new districts actually be created.

Even drawing the lines of these tentative regions proved difficult—particularly in the division of Los Angeles County. Finally, however, it was decided to form the following regions or trial sub-divisions of Southern District:

Region No. 1: composed of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties.

Region No. 2: composed of the western portion of Los Angeles county extending from Santa Monica to Redondo Beach and inland to the downtown Los Angeles area.

Region No. 3: composed of the San Fernando Valley, Antelope Valley, the foothill cities of Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena, and the San Gabriel Valley to the Eastern edge of the county at Pomona.

Region No. 4: composed of southern Los Angeles County, Long Beach and Orange County.

(Southern District . . . Page 79)

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Even A Mouse . . . (from page 24)

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God."

The thought of God formed into a Word that man might have some idea of Him is an age-old subject of contemplation. The Word, the Truth.

This phrase should have a special significance for librarians who deal daily with words — cheap words, scholarly words, tired words, new words. With such a phrase before us we cannot be bored with our jobs, nor can we dismiss books lightly. All words should follow the pattern of The Word. Not truth themselves, as the Word is Truth, they should contribute to truth.

Always there is a Pilate ready to ask: "What is truth?"

Librarians have been tempted to beg the question, so broad-minded that they stand for nothing. Insistent on excellence of style, integrity of publisher, ability of author when it comes to mathematics, science, grammar, or any of the demonstrable disciplines, they accept without question in the higher planes of religion, philosophy, and the mental sciences. Thinking themselves secure in their flimsy bulwark of impartiality, they make no effort to stand up to the high principles they imply. True, a public library, at least, must represent different sides of various questions, yet there is an obligation to see to it that the books represented are responsible, qualified, statements from pens of ability and knowledge. Librarians have no long comfortably hugged to themselves the transparent garment of neutrality, standing for nothing, they are in danger of becoming known only as champions of the right to read *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and *Peyton Place*.

Books are ideas.

Ideas have changed our world, caused wars and revolutions, panics and progress, turned beauty into horror, ugliness into sublimity.

Librarians pride of the positive effect of books, yet seldom will one admit that a book can have an adverse effect. If we have the one, we must admit the other.

Let us have a healthy respect for the powers of the ideas which we handle daily, shelving, classifying, handing out, and taking in. They are dynamite.

We must admit this. We must admit that we are engaged in a battle of words, a battle of truth. We cannot isolate ourselves in the world of words. We, too, must know, must seek. We must respect the explosive materials with which we deal. We must admit—and then measure up to—the fact that only the courageous, the mighty, the strong — are worthy to enter this profession.

Books With Speed . . . (from page 24) few weeks of the buying a sizeable number of cards for "not yet published" items were inadvertently included. In some cases a store was able to supply a single copy of a book whereas multiple copies were needed and it was not thought desirable to split the order. In other instances a store was able to supply the title but not in the precise edition wanted, and in still other cases paperbacks were offered where cloth binding was wanted.

The experiment was highly successful in that a large quantity of books were received very much faster than in the past. This method of purchasing also resulted in a more even flow of books, which was considered desirable.

The corollary results of this experiment were that the order librarian was able to select other titles from the dealers' shelves and also to search for out-of-print items in another group of bookstores in the immediate area all within a four hour period. Perhaps the most important result of the survey was that the determination of the strengths and weaknesses of the bookstores used permitted selection of two of these as the principal suppliers after the conclusion of the personal visits. These two stores were also the ones that offered the most favorable discounts.

This method of securing books in an expedient manner is offered for consideration to those college libraries located in metropolitan areas serviced by a group of trade book and textbook stores within a small geographical area.

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How Fast the Book . . . (from page 26) from Berkeley, three to five days from San Francisco. Although cost and elapsed time did not vary appreciably from the first period to the second, the increase in books obtained within the area was impressive, an increase from 50 per cent in the first period to 70 per cent in the second. These figures would seem to show a definite coordination of dealer activity with library selection policies, and a gratifying interest on the part of local dealers in having available the books which they feel may be in demand. As a state institution, the University has always favored regional purchasing, and the results of both experiments proved this to be a policy enthusiastically seconded by local dealers once they were given an opportunity to judge its advantages and its attendant responsibilities.

Certain points might be made in summarizing the two year trial period:

1. Local pickup of current American material is highly advantageous from the standpoint of speed; and, in view of simplified order records, reduced claiming, and less need of letters of adjustment and holding of bills for such adjustment, not excessive in cost.
2. Air mail letter orders and wire orders for material unavailable locally differ only slightly in results and should be interchangeable, judgment being based principally on the day of the week and the probable day of receipt of letter or wire. Orders sent from Monday through Wednesday could well be letter orders, Thursday would merit a night letter, and a rush order or the urgent need for a technical book justify a straight wire on Friday, in order to save the weekend delay in shipment. If shipment by air is specified, shipment will take one-third to one-half the time of mail, book rate, but the cost of shipment will be approximately five times as high.
3. Cable orders with shipment by air parcel post should be used only for vitally important material since the cost of shipment of a medium-priced title will usually exceed the cost of the book itself.

Growing Menace . . . (from page 38) action. In connection with this last point we have only to think of some of the most recent examples of censorship to see the excesses which occur when people attempt to censor and control the availability of reading matter on the basis of their own criteria. This year we have had the ludicrous example of the furor over the wedding of the black and white rabbits. In 1954, Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales were stamped "for adults only" in Illinois libraries in order "to make it impossible for our children to read smut."

Who is to be the judge? For truly one man's meat is another man's poison. I feel that this is an area where the utmost caution must be exercised to ensure that established legal procedure is followed in dealing with any publications suspected of obscenity, for there is no such thing as a little censorship.

In the matter of the "girly" magazines, I believe that there are two unproven premises used by those who express grave concern as to the effect of those magazines: (1) youth are the major purchasers, and (2) the reading of this material is a causative factor in delinquency.

Presumably some form of check could be made to determine the validity of the first assumption.

With regard to the second, there is a wide divergence of opinion; I would be interested to hear Mr. Beckley's comments on this point. A number of psychiatrists have expressed the opinion that the reading of these magazines is a symptom, not a cause. All stress the fact that the causes of juvenile delinquency and crime are far more complex than this—that the causes are deeply rooted in unhappy home life, in the lack of sufficient playgrounds and facilities for young people, in short, in the failures of our society to meet the basic needs of children and young people.

It is so much easier to pass a law limiting the reading material available than it is for parents to assume their responsibilities to foster self-discipline in children, and encourage good reading habits.

In closing, I would like to quote from

the Rev. Paul N. Carnes, a Unitarian Minister, because he has stated so well, what I believe to be the real problem. "If parents would read with their children, if, when it is discovered that one's child is reading trash or obscenity, that parent would discuss with that child why he is reading that particular thing—if these things were done, much of the problem would be solved. But this is the hard way, it is easier to pass a law that seems to do something."

"If those who are so concerned with obscenity and literature are honest, particularly when they say that delinquency is their concern, let them not stop with the passage of any law. Let them go on to a consideration of the problem of the promotion of good reading habits in children and better relations between children and adults. This is our greatest need."*

* Carnes, Paul N.: *"The Anatomy of Censorship — Moral Aspects"* Library Journal, June 15, 1955, p. 1448.



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Mutual Understanding . (from page 51) she will usually find a chaperon will accompany the pair.

Mr. Lee is concerned about our older citizens. He thinks Americans seem lonesome, that they do not have a close enough family relationship. Old people are assured of company in Korea because the parents always live with the children. "The first son must take his parents to his home when he marries," Mr. Lee said. Asked if he would find this a difficulty for himself he smiled and replied, "I am a second son."

Our weather is different; our political life the same. In Korea there is the climate of our East Coast with four definite seasons. Lee finds the rather constant temperatures of Southern California less invigorating.

Since World War II and the independence of Korea from Japan, a democratic form of government fashioned after the American system has been adopted. According to Mr. Lee there is little difference and their relatively new constitution follows closely that of the United States.

As Catalog Librarian at the National Assembly Library, Mr. Lee classifies both western and oriental collections. He has made an original contribution to librarianship in Korea in preparing an extension of the Dewey Classification System to cover subject items unique to Korea in law, history, government, and art.

Mr. Lee holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in English Literature from Kukje College and Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul. He has completed the library program offered at Yonsei University, Seoul, under the OEC-George Peabody Institute College contract arrangement. At Yonsei University he studied under Mr. Elrod whose cousins he discovered are residents of Riverside!

The Riverside Public Library is the 19th library in the United States to sponsor a foreign librarian under this program. Some of the other American libraries are Yale University, Vassar College, Cleveland Public, Minneapolis Public, Free Library of Philadelphia, University of California (East Asiatic Library), and the Brooklyn Public.

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West L.A. Coop. . . . (from page 44) lessons as part of their regular service. In the Los Angeles County Division of School Library Service, instead of a school library, at least 225 books are available to each teacher.

Besides the services just described, each school system loans professional books to teachers. Home circulation of books to pupils by the schools is permitted in Beverly Hills, Santa Monica and Los Angeles City — the latter according to the size of the collection.

This general report resulted from detailed surveys made by each children's librarian whose objectives were, not to recommend changes within systems, but cooperatively to gain an understanding and knowledge of children's services in adjacent libraries.

Foreign Languages . . . (from page 49) helps you should be using an Italian dictionary. The line means 'Abandon ye all hope, who enter here.' It is the inscription over the doorway to Hell in Dante's *Inferno*."

Should we too abandon all hope? Should we, as librarians, sadly admit that there isn't much use in buying dictionaries; the public can't use them. No, on the contrary, we should increase our little stock of foreign language dictionaries, and expand our 430's, 440's, 450's and 460's to meet the demands of the coming generation.

It was a past generation representative, however, who phoned me recently to ask if a word on a wine bottle label was spelled correctly. "The word is 'amabile,'" she said; "I think it's French." "What makes you think it is French?" I asked, for she had not yet told me where she had seen the word. "It is on a wine bottle, so it must be French" she replied indignantly. "Do you mind telling me the other words?" "The only other word is 'vino'." A pause. Then, "I think both words are Italian," I answered; "it means 'lovely wine'; and it is spelled correctly" I assured her. I hope she was not too disappointed because she had bought a bottle of wine with a genuine French label on it, and it turned out not to be a French label after all.

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★ Dr. David Davies Article
California Librarian July 1958



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Academic Notes . . . (from page 48)
 Westmont College Library moved into new quarters in September. San Diego Junior College announces a new staff member at Business Campus, Mr. Keith Anderson, formerly of San Diego State. At San Jose State College, Richard Carey, UC, 1954, is on leave. Construction is expected to begin for the six story addition to San Jose State College Library the beginning of 1960.

University of Southern California has announced the appointment of Miss Nancy Loughridge in the Acquisitions Department. The School of Library Science at USC reports a fall enrollment of 90 day students, 147 University College, and 60 extension students, or a total of 297 persons working toward their library degree.

Mrs. Kathryn E. Forrest who received her MLS from USC in 1958 has been appointed head of acquisitions at the California Institution of Technology Library effective January, 1960.

Trustee Awards . . . (from page 55)
 groups on behalf of the library, and to utilize his knowledge of business and public relations to improve his city's library.

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WRITE FOR LISTS

Government Maps . . . (from page 62)
some smaller units in which to house sets
of large-scale topographic maps.

It is well worth the time it takes to file
maps in their correct location to have
hours of searching and embarrassment.

A necessity in any location where maps
are handled and consulted is adequate
room to process them and sufficient table
space to examine or spread them out. The
area given over to a map collection should
certainly be ample enough in space to
take care of both storage and use.

Although centralization of maps in one
location in a university or college is the
most efficient way of handling them, there
is a growing tendency for small autonomous
collections to develop here and
there in a large organization. It is plausible
that a geology, geography, or some
other department may feel that it needs
to form its own collection for special pur-
poses.

In large public libraries maps are usually
housed in the reference department
or in one of the subject divisions — for
instance, history in the Los Angeles Public
Library.

Small and medium-sized libraries can
handle maps like books or furnish suitable
equipment to house them. Sheet maps
in series can be bound like atlases
or placed in portfolios or slip cases.
Single maps can be mounted in large
scrapbooks or mounted on cloth, folded,
and encased.

Funds should be definitely earmarked
for a map collection so that it will be a
vital part of the library and not merely
an adjunct to the book collection.

Whatever the map problems encountered — whatever the arrangements finally worked out — if you have considered the functional, over-all aspects of your map collection in order to obtain the best results commensurate with the physical set-up and funds at your disposal, you will find that government maps play a vital, necessary role in any library and will also afford an unexpected pleasure in their acquisition, handling, and use.

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Relief Maps . . . (from page 67)
tinction of being the best mapped *large* country in the world.

Information on maps and air photos both domestic and foreign is available from the Map Information Office of the United States Geological Survey, Washington 25, D.C.

I am sure that librarians know the requirements of their library readers better than an outsider. However, I venture to suggest that even a small library should have some maps in addition to the small scale maps found in reference atlases. Perhaps it is not too much to expect a library to have maps of chorographic scale of the United States or certainly of the region or state in which the library is situated. In addition, libraries should carry topographic map coverage of the city in which the library is located and of the surrounding area. Reference materials pertaining to map sources and also map indexes should be available to the general public.

Southern District . . . (from page 69)

Region No. 5: composed of San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties.

Region No. 6: Imperial and San Diego counties.

A regional chairman is functioning in each of these areas and has formulated plans for a "district-type" meeting during the spring.

In the meantime, the CLA Board of Directors has proposed, and the membership has approved, a bylaw change which makes it necessary for only the *majority of those voting* to approve the formation of a new district. With this major road-block out of the way the Board is now considering the effect an increased number of districts would have on the operation of CLA and the activities of the Board itself.

Whatever the outcome, it is certain that the long-discussed subdivision of CLA's largest and most populous district has gone from the talking stage to one of preliminary testing.

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